

FBIS**DAILY REPORT**
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BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOVA ENDS VISIT TO INDIA NOV 28

AU281008Y Sofia BTA in English 0905 GMT 28 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Delhi, November 28 (BTA correspondent)--The friendly visit of Mrs Lyudmila Zhivkova chairman of the Bulgarian Committee for Culture, which ended here today, opened up new prospects for expansion and deepening of bilateral cultural cooperation. This fully complies with the development of all-round friendly relations between Bulgaria and India.

During the visit new possibilities were untapped for a joint research into the rich cultural heritage of Bulgaria and India. The Indian side evinced marked interest in Bulgaria's experience and successes in the field of culture and science.

The visit is assessed here as a fruitful one. Mrs Zhivkova met India's state and government leaders, prominent workers of the Indian science and culture, and many friends of Bulgaria. She made them familiar with Bulgaria's policy aimed at consolidating peace, security and international understanding round the world, as well as with the successes of the Bulgarian people in the economic and cultural development.

This morning Mrs Zhivkova left for Bulgaria.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES NEW DPRK AMBASSADOR HYON-PO

AU242027Y Sofia BTA in English 1902 GMT 24 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, November 24 (BTA)--Today State Council President Todor Zhivkov received Mr Pak Hyon-po, the newly appointed ambassador of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, who presented him his credentials.

In his speech at the ceremony Mr Todor Zhivkov expressed conviction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Labour Party of Korea, between the two governments and the two peoples would keep on developing on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

He said that the people in Bulgaria stood for the withdrawal of all the foreign troops from South Korea and for the peaceful unification of the country, as did all the peace-loving peoples in the world.

On his part the ambassador of the Korean People's Democratic Republic said that the government of his country was making all efforts for the unification of the country without foreign interference, on a democratic basis and through peaceful means.

In a few days' time Bulgaria and the People's Democratic Republic of Korea will mark the 30th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations. The beginning of the two peoples' mutual acquaintance, closeness and support was spelt on November 29, 1948.

The 1973 (in the People's Democratic Republic of Korea) and the 1975 (in Bulgaria) meetings between Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Kim Il-song provided a fresh impetus to the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

Since 1958 economic cooperation has become brisker. The setting up in 1969 of a inter-governmental consultative economic, scientific and technological commission had immense effect on the promotion of economic contacts.

The 1976-1980 economic cooperation agreement provides for trade between the two countries to go up to 148.8 million roubles, which is three times the amount of the previous five year period. The up-to-1985 long-term economic cooperation agreement contains a number of measures through which the forms of cooperation are to be diversified. Cultural ties between Bulgaria and the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, too, are thriving.

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BULGARIA

MLADENOV, STANISHEV RECEIVE SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL

AU242120Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 24 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs, today received Mikhail Kapitsa, member of the staff and chief of the first Far Eastern Department at the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who is visiting Bulgaria at the invitation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The Soviet visitor was also received by Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, with whom he exchanged views on certain international issues.

BULGARIA'S STANISHEV RECEIVES ISRAELI COMMUNIST HENIN

AU231952Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 Nov 78 p 2 AU

[Text] Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, yesterday met David (Sasha) Henin, Politburo member and secretary of the Israeli Communist Party, who is visiting Bulgaria.

During the cordial and friendly talks, information on the current activity of the two parties was exchanged and certain topical international problems and those of the world communist and workers movement were discussed.

A complete unanimity of views on all issues discussed was achieved.

Satisfaction was expressed in connection with existing fraternal relations between the BCP and the Israeli Communist Party, and opinions were exchanged on further expanding and developing cooperation between them.

The need was reaffirmed for intensifying the struggle against anticommunism and any manifestation of anti-Sovietism, which is in the interest of strengthening the unity of the international communist and workers movement based on the principals of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Concern was expressed over the increasing tension in the Middle East, which is a direct result of the subversive and conspiratorial activity of imperialism, the Israeli Government, Zionism, and Arab reaction which continue to march along the path toward a separatist solution of the Middle East crisis to the detriment of the peoples' interests in this area. It was also emphasized that a just and lasting solution of the Middle East conflict can be achieved only through the collective efforts of all interested sides within the framework of the Middle East peace conference in Geneva.

Yordan Kirov, deputy chief of the Foreign Policy and International Relations Department at the BCP Central Committee, also attended the talks.

ALEKSANDROV GREETES PARTY CONGRESS IN CONAKRY

AU232017Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 Nov 78 p 5 AU

[Report on greetings message delivered by Chudomir Aleksandrov, BCP Central Committee candidate member, at the 11th Guinean Democratic Party Congress in Conakry on 20 November]

[Text] Conakry, 20 November, BTA Report--Today, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee and of Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, Chudomir Aleksandrov, BCP Central Committee candidate member, conveyed greetings to the 11th Guinean Democratic Party Congress.

The greetings message emphasizes the friendly relations and combat solidarity between the Guinean Democratic Party and the BCP, the fruitful cooperation between the two countries, the common adherence of the Bulgarian and Guinean peoples to freedom and their firm resolution to strengthen the unity of all progressive forces in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism.

The greetings message also notes that the Guinean Democratic Party was one of the first parties in Africa which almost 2 decades ago rejected colonialism and capitalism as a prospective system of development and directed the young independent republic of Guinea toward building a society in which inequality and all forms of exploitation of man by man will be eliminated. The Guinean Democratic Party enjoys deserved respect as a fighter for the unity of the progressive forces in Africa and for their unity of action and cooperation with the countries of the world socialist community and with the democratic and anti-imperialist forces throughout the world. Your party's contribution to the struggle for eliminating the last remnants of colonialism and racism in Africa is well known and valued.

We, your friends, are enjoying the successes you have achieved in building a new life. Your achievements are a result of the active and conscious participation of the Guinean working people in the socioeconomic life of the country and of the Guinean Democratic Party's 10-year-long organizational work headed by the eminent African political and state figure, the universally recognized leader of the Guinean people Comrade Sekou Toure. Your successes are an indivisible part of the noteworthy achievements of the African peoples along the path to freedom, independence and socioeconomic progress, who are drawing inspiration in their struggle from the example of the Soviet Union. From the large family of the socialist countries which have collectively built real socialism for several decades now.

Following this, the message describes the achievements of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in socialist building, achievements which would have been impossible without the tireless organizational work of the BCP, without the selfless assistance of the Soviet Union and the fruitful cooperation with the other fraternal countries from the socialist community.

Further emphasized is the consistent and active policy of developing detente and of disseminating it in all parts of the world which is followed by the BCP and the Bulgarian Government.

The recent visit of Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, to some African countries was stressed as a particularly clear manifestation of the militant solidarity, friendship and cooperation of socialist Bulgaria with independent and struggling Africa.

The message also emphasizes the consistent and constructive policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria directed toward strengthening the peaceful coexistence and good-neighborly relations among the Balkan peoples and toward establishing a lasting peace in the world as well as the struggle of our party and government for general disarmament and for halting the production of all kinds of nuclear weapons. This message also stresses Bulgaria's wholehearted support for the creative proposals of the Soviet Union on the issues of disarmament "upon which", Comrade Todor Zhivkov recently has said, "depend the further achievements of our peoples, the peoples struggling for national and social liberation as well as the peace, progress and destiny of all mankind."

The greetings message also stresses the steady principle of the BCP and the Bulgarian Government's foreign policy to render consistent and comprehensive assistance to the just struggle of the oppressed peoples against imperialism, colonialism, racism and apartheid.

RUDE PRAVO EDITORIAL ON MOSCOW WARSAW PACT SESSION

AU271611Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Nov 78 p 1 AU

[Editorial "Voice of Peace From Moscow"]

[Text] The Moscow session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-countries is undoubtedly an important milestone in the common efforts of the countries of the socialist community for peace and security of nations and for reducing the danger represented by feverish armament instigated by the ruling circles in imperialist countries. The supreme representatives of the fraternal socialist countries, in the spirit of the great responsibility for the fate of their nations and those of other countries, voiced an urgent appeal: To halt the arms race, to make peace stronger and more lasting, to thwart the plans of the enemies for the relaxation of international tension and to proceed further and more consistently on the path of peaceful cooperation.

This peace appeal is diametrically different from what we hear from certain metropolises of the capitalist world, from the statements of politicians in imperialist countries, whose objective is to make the international atmosphere deteriorate and to further stimulate the already alarming arms race.

The leading representatives of the Warsaw Pact countries could note with satisfaction that the 2 years that have elapsed since their last session in Bucharest were successful. This was attested to by the viability and transforming strength of the adopted conclusions, by the depth of the Marxist-Leninist analysis which was contained in the declaration "for new goals in the relaxation of international tension, for the strengthening of security and development of cooperation in Europe."

The period that has passed since the Bucharest session unequivocally confirmed that progress is being made on the road to peace, reducing tension and on the road to peaceful cooperation among states with different social systems. Therefore the Moscow proceedings of the Political Consultative Committee could build on the achieved results, define the topical directions of the fraternal countries' foreign policy efforts aimed at the fundamental goal of strengthening peace and the security of nations.

It has been reaffirmed that the decisive factor in the struggle for the security of nations is the strength and the unity of fraternal countries, their coordinated foreign policy and joint procedure in all of the most important international political questions. Thanks to the unity and the broad support which the peaceful forces of all continents extend to the struggle for peace waged by the socialist community, there has been success in warding off the attacks of the enemies of detente against the implementation of the CSCE's final act, which has reaffirmed its significance and viability in recent years.

Peace has been consolidated and has become more lasting. The peace policy of the countries of the socialist community has achieved further significant successes. Our fatherland, the CSSR, also participates in these successes side by side with the fraternal socialist countries. Thanks to the comprehensive development of our society, guided by the CPCZ, our prestige and authority in the contemporary world have also increased. We have contributed significantly to the strengthening of the socialist countries' unity, to the increase in their strength, as well as to the strengthening of peaceful coexistence and cooperation among states with different social systems.

The declaration adopted by the Warsaw Pact member-countries in Moscow is an action program of the further struggle for peace, proceeding from the Marxist-Leninist analysis of contemporary international relations which finds as characteristic the intensified struggle of the progressive and peace-loving forces for peace, on the one side, and the growing activity of the reactionary forces in the imperialist countries, on the other side.

The declaration mobilizes for a battle for a more consistent realization of the Helsinki Final Act, against the attempts of the West to instigate yet another round of feverish armament, for achieving a breakthrough in disarmament negotiations, which, thanks to the West, are not proceeding like peace-loving mankind wishes. In this connection the declaration again stressed that the Warsaw Pact member-countries are ready to conduct negotiations on all questions pertaining to halting feverish armament, on all arms and armament. There is no type of military equipment that they could not be ready to limit or reduce in the interest of peace, on the basis of the principle of maintaining the security of both sides.

The decisive progress in halting feverish armament can be achieved. One must not spare one's forces in trying to make this possibility, this longing by all peace-loving mankind become reality.

A very dangerous situation is called forth by those forces of imperialism that are joining forces with Chinese hegemonism in pursuing their antipeace goals. It is all the more urgent to step up the struggle against all attempts by the enemies of peace to undermine the process of detente that is developing promisingly.

Although the essence of imperialism's antipeace policy has not changed, it has become more flexible, more cunning and its attacks more tricky. It is evoking conflicts, trying to stifle and drown in blood progressive movements in various parts of the world and interfering in the internal affairs of countries. Under the cover of demagogic slogans it is trying to abuse the slogan of the struggle for human rights and launch anticommunist campaigns that are dangerous to peace and the atmosphere of understanding among nations. Its strategy of subverting socialist societies has, however, suffered a serious defeat, it has not succeeded--as it hoped to--in seizing the banner of human rights, because the banner of human rights and freedom is firmly in the hands of those who overthrew the exploiting classes, in the hands of socialism which is the first social order in history to implement human rights and freedom.

Each session by the highest representatives of the Warsaw Pact countries mobilizes to a further and even harder struggle for peace. The response which this session has called forth throughout the world is enormous because it directs the struggle for peace to the primary and most topical tasks, to the main element that must be seized for the Leninist peace policy of the socialist community to celebrate further triumphs, in order to progress even more markedly on the path marked out by the peace program of the 24th and 25th CPSU Congresses, which the CPCZ fully and comprehensively supports.

In the present stage, when the activity of forces that are hostile to peace is being escalated, the struggle for peace and security among nations has become more complicated. In spite of this, it is necessary to consistently pursue the path of easing international tension. This requires the halting of the arms race, above all nuclear armament. The Moscow declaration proposes a concrete path: That deliberations of the five nuclear powers take place which would negotiate about eliminating all kinds of nuclear weapons and about using nuclear energy exclusively for peaceful purposes.

The proposal that states having the largest economic and military potential at their disposal, especially powers that are permanent members of the UN Security Council, agree on limiting military budgets is also far-reaching. The enormous material means that would be saved could be used to solve the urgent problems of mankind's development.

The European Continent plays an important role in the effort to reduce international tension. It is, therefore, inevitable that precisely here military detente be pursued, as was stressed at the Moscow session. This means, above all, to lead the Vienna talks and the Soviet-American talks on limiting strategic arms to a successful end and to consistently walk the path marked out by the conference on European security and cooperation.

In the spirit of proletarian internationalism and solidarity, an unwavering support for the forces fighting for peace, social progress and liberation from the chains of colonialism and neocolonialism was stressed and the just struggle against racism in southern Africa, the inevitability of a just solution of the situation in the Middle East and the necessity of removing explosive fabrics of conflicts in other parts of the world received support.

The session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states voiced high appreciation for the historic role of the CPSU, the Soviet state and Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, personally, in the struggle for peace. Czechoslovak communists and all Czechoslovak people appreciate highly the principled and persistent struggle of the Soviet Union to allow the world to live in firm and secure peace, without anxiety and horror which a war would mean.

Leading representatives of the communist and workers parties and governments of the fraternal states resolutely condemned the policy of separate Egyptian-Israeli agreements and stressed the significance of the conclusions of the Baghdad conference in the struggle for a just solution of the conflict in the Middle East.

The CSSR is a firm part of the community of fraternal socialist countries. We are taking an active part in the joint steps aimed at consolidating peace and developing cooperation among states with different social systems. The consolidation of peace, for which the best sons and daughters of mankind have fought and died for centuries, is the most topical task of the present. Mankind must enter the 21st century in peace, under conditions of broad peaceful cooperation. We will not spare forces to contribute, as much as possible, to achieving this noble goal.

FURTHER COMMENTS ON WARSAW PACT CONSULTATIVE CONFERENCE

LD281042Y Prague CTK in English 0800 GMT 28 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 28 Nov, CETEKA--RUDE PRAVO points out today the significance of the Moscow session of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee both for the present and future struggle for peace and security of nations.

The session has created a reliable foundation for a coordinated advance of the socialist community and its declaration deals with the most important issues of the present, from the point of view of the socialist community and all peace-loving people.

The daily says that the socialist community is the main force in the struggle for peace and security. The more united and coordinated are the stands of the socialist countries in judging the international situation, the greater is their influence on the course of international events.

At present when the struggle for peace and security of nations has become more complicated, when attacks of imperialist reaction and the Maoists against detente have increased considerably and when this imperialist-Maoist bloc threatens to draw the whole world into a new dangerous arms race, the necessity of a joint coordinated action of the socialist countries is doubly urgent, and this is fully realized by the Czechoslovak communists and all Czechoslovak people, RUDE PRAVO says. Imperialist and Maoist attacks against the unity of the socialist countries are often veiled in phrases which put into contrast the 'national interests' seen in a distorted way and those of the entire socialist community. These attacks, however, conceal the basic truth that the interests of each of the socialist countries can be successfully asserted only in tune with the interests of the socialist community.

DISSIDENTS DEMAND RELEASE OF 'CHARTER 77' SPOKESMAN

LD271902Y Hamburg DPA in German 1144 GMT 27 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Vienna--In a joint open letter to the parliaments in Prague and Warsaw, Czechoslovak and Polish civil rights campaigners have demanded the release of Charter 77 spokesman Jaroslav Sabata. The former psychology professor and active regime critic since 1968 was arrested at the Czechoslovak-Polish border on 1 October during a planned secret meeting of civil rights campaigners between the two countries. According to dissident circles, the 51-year old professor has a serious heart ailment.

In the letter, which became known in Vienna Monday, the "Charter 77" and the Polish "Committee for Social Self-Defense" (KOR) protest against the "illegal measures" by the Czechoslovak and Polish security organs and stress that these measures can only harm the reputation of the two states. In this connection it was said in Vienna that the letter proves that the cooperation between the two civil rights movements continues despite repressive measures taken by the authorities. Representatives of the two groups had already met twice this year at the Czechoslovak-Polish border for talks about joint campaigns.

DER SPIEGEL INTERVIEWS 'CHARTER 77' SPOKESMAN VACLAV HAVEL

DW281044Y Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 27 Nov 78 pp 180-182 DW

[Text] Prague dramatist Vaclav Havel, cofounder of the "Charter 77" civil-rights movement, after an interval of a year and a half is again one of the three official spokesmen of this group of dissidents. The author discussed his motives and the struggle of the "charterists" for more human rights in an interview granted to a SPIEGEL informant.

Question: In May last year you resigned as one of the three spokesmen of "Charter 77". You have now taken charge of this office again. Why?

Havel: This is a bit complicated. The main reason was that we wanted to show that the founders of "Charter 77" are still there in a situation where the rulers want to liquidate the "Charter" for good--and such a situation does exist today. Maybe this will be true only temporarily and is provisional, to demonstrate that we still advocate and support the "Charter".

Question: How did the political police react to the new situation?

Havel: Well, just as was to be expected. In mid-November [as printed] I was summoned to an interrogation which lasted all day. During this interrogation they threatened several times that my "conditional release" from prison in March will be canceled immediately if I became active again as a spokesman of the "Charter." This means that I must resign myself to ending up in the prison cell again.

Question: What significance has the "Charter 77" left today, nearly 2 years after its founding?

Havel: The "Charter" has the same prospects and same significance it had at the beginning. It draws attention to the violation of human rights. It has done this for 2 years and will keep doing it. In my opinion such an activity is of great significance.

Question: Do you think that the Czechoslovak authorities will fail to silence the "Charter?"

Havel: Not without total pressure. The "Charter" will continue to work just as it has done to this day. Naturally there are some problems, just as they occur in any movement. I believe that at home and abroad people expect more from us than we can physically do. The "Charter" cannot publish a document every third day to touch on all problems.

Question: Which it had done in fact for some time.

Havel: We often hear the "Charter" has shown phenomena of fatigue because of growing pressure, that one is depressed, and that contradictions and quarrels occur in the "Charter" movement. This is absolutely untrue: The "Charter" does not suffer from arteriosclerosis. But we can only do what our strength allows us to do, and not more.

Question: Your last letter has been addressed to UN Secretary General Waldheim and the heads of state and government of those states which signed the Helsinki Final Act. What do you expect from this action?

Havel: To begin with we wanted to show that the "Charter" is still alive, and refute the impression that "Charter 77" no longer exists. But we also want to show to the Western public the conditions under which we are forced to live and work, conditions which only few people in the West can imagine at all.

The fact that we have addressed our letter to Mr Waldheim and to the heads of government has a logic of its own. For nearly 2 years we have been trying to get a dialog going with our own government, to no avail so far. And conditions are constantly growing worse--the persecution is aggravating and our activities are being denounced as criminal. In such a situation we have the right to appear to a body higher than our government.

Question: What is the CSSR Government doing presently against the followers of the "Charter"?

Havel: The last example was the case of "Charter" spokesman Jaroslav Sabata. It was not just his case--it is a general trend to forestall our activities.

Question: Could you name some examples?

Havel: Take Jiri Chmela, for instance. In his case it was the first time in the seventies that the respective paragraph of the criminal code was not just completely distorted; the authorities violated 17 stipulations of criminal code procedures. In the Chmela case the authorities did not even pretend to maintain law and legality, a matter they were attaching great importance to in the past. In such a way the terrible times of the fifties could come back, namely what Solzhenitsyn described in his book Gulag Archipelago--though I hope this will not happen.

Question: How do you and your friends assess the initiative of the socialist international?

Havel: Naturally we consider that ideological support as something most beautiful. The support of any serious political force is a good thing and it is of vital importance for us. On the other hand, however, the support of the socialist international does not mean that "Charter 77" considers itself as part of the socialist movement--political views within the "Charter" are rather wide. Reducing it to just one political trend would mean unduely curtailing the "Charter".

Question: You are a playwright who is known far beyond the limits of the CSSR. How do you assess the present situation of Czech theater?

Havel: As regards Czech theater, I am today one of the least competent persons you could find. I cannot remember the last time when I have been to the theater.

Question: Why?

Havel: For at least two reasons: First, I know what I can expect from the Prague theaters. I know who the admitted authors, actors and directors are. If I went to the theater, I would know beforehand that it would be extremely boring. In part it is due to the times we live in, in part it is my fault.

Secondly: If I dared nevertheless to go to the theater, it would just have trouble because of me. I could not avoid being recognized. The superiors would be informed immediately, administrative and police investigations would follow. It would be closely investigated whether I met somebody, talked to somebody, or whether I have seen any actors after the performance. The police are interested in it, the national committee, and the Ministry of Cultural Affairs. So it is better not to go to the theater.

Question: Does the police at least leave you alone privately?

Havel: Naturally, I am under permanent observation from the day on when I took over the position of spokesman of the "Charter". Some secret policemen are following me permanently; they are identifying and taking pictures of everybody greeting me or speaking to me briefly.

I must make great efforts to indicate to my friends with gestures and grimaces that they must not greet me or talk to me. But that has become part of our life although it was not easy to become accustomed to it. It seems most important to me that the people in the West must not become accustomed to this and consider it normal.

REPORTAGE ON STROUGAL'S OFFICIAL VISIT TO IRAQ

Arrives, Talks Begin

LD262210Y Prague CTK in English 1746 GMT 26 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Baghdad, 26 Nov, CETEKA--Czechoslovak Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal arrives here today for an official friendly visit of several days to the Republic of Iraq. The premier, accompanied by Foreign Trade Minister Andrej Barcak, Finance Minister Leopold Ier and other Czechoslovak officials, were met at the airport by Saddam Husayn at-Tikriti, vice chairman of the Revolution Command Council.

The purpose of the visit of the Czechoslovak premier to Iraq is the further promotion of traditional friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries in politics, economy and culture. The talks between Lubomir Strougal and Saddam Husayn at-Tikriti are a follow-up to last year's visit to Iraq of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and Czechoslovak president, and his talks with the president of the Republic of Iraq and president of the Revolution Command Council, Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr. They mean further specification of the results of that visit and broadening of multilateral Czechoslovak-Iraqi cooperation, especially in the economic sphere.

The first agreement on economic, scientific and technical cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Iraq was signed in 1958. Last year trade between the two countries was worth 120 million dollars and Iraq has become one of the most important partners of Czechoslovakia among the developing countries. Czechoslovakia participated in the construction of many projects in Iraq, it made deliveries of machines and equipment and sub-deliveries for whole plants. The economic cooperation between the two countries involves various branches of the industry and agriculture and is most widely developed in the oil industry. A concrete example of this cooperation was the construction by Czechoslovak specialists of the oil refinery in Basra, which is considered one of the biggest Czechoslovak investment projects abroad.

Czechoslovakia exports to Iraq mainly tractors, wagons, locomotives, road building and textile machines, pumps, iron, steel, glassware, textiles, chemicals and ceramics. In return, Iraq supplies Czechoslovakia with oil, tobacco products, hides, wool and other products.

Official talks opened in Baghdad today between Czechoslovak Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal and the Vice Chairman of the Revolution Command Council of the Republic of Iraq Saddam Husayn at-Tikriti. On the Czechoslovak side the talks were attended by the Finance Minister Leopold Ier, the Foreign Trade Minister Andrej Barcak and the Czechoslovak Ambassador to Iraq Miroslav Jirasek. Present on the Iraqi side were the Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi, the Minister of Planning 'Adnan Husayn al-Hamdani and the Iraqi Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Ansaw 'Abd Al-Qadir.

Lubomir Strougal and Saddam Husayn at-Tikriti discussed in detail the attained level of relations between Czechoslovakia and Iraq and pointed out that further progress was made in promoting allround cooperation between the two countries. In this connection they stressed that both Czechoslovakia and Iraq are interested in its further promotion and said that they would work intensively for creating favourable conditions in this respect. The Vice Chairman of the Revolution Command Council Saddam Husayn at-Tikriti gave a reception in honor of the Czechoslovak Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal.

Discussions Continue

LD271214Y Prague CTK in English 0935 GMT 27 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Baghdad, 27 Nov, CETEKA--Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal and Deputy Chairman of the Iraqi Revolution Command Council Saddam Husayn at-Tikriti continued their official talks today on possibilities of promoting the two countries' mutually advantageous relations, and several topical international issues.

At the same time, talks were held between Czechoslovak Finance Minister Leopold Ler and Iraqi Minister of Planning 'Adnan al-Hamdani, Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Andrej Barcak and his Iraqi counterpart Hikmat Miqdam Ibrahim, and Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Minister Milos Vojta and Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi.

Earlier today, the Czechoslovak delegation laid a wreath of red and white carnations at the tomb of the unknown warrior in Baghdad.

Iraqi papers stress today that the visit of the Czechoslovak delegation will greatly help promote Czechoslovak-Iraqi relations and strengthen their friendship and cooperation in the interests of both peoples.

CONGRATULATORY TELEGRAM SENT ON MSZMP'S ANNIVERSARY

LD232136Y Prague CTK in English 1728 GMT 23 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 23 Nov, CTK--The selfless struggle of Hungarian communists for the vital interests of the working class and all working people was appreciated by the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee in a telegram sent today to the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party on its 60th anniversary.

The telegram of greetings recalls the important successes of the Hungarian people in socialist construction under the leadership of their Marxist-Leninist party. Hungary has an advanced industry, socialist agriculture, a high living and cultural standard, and a strong international position. As a firm link in the socialist community, it makes an active contribution to the struggle for lasting peace, security and cooperation in the world. Implementation of the 11th Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Congress resolutions will lead the Hungarian people to further victories on the road of building an advanced socialist society.

The telegram [words indistinct] to voice sincere pleasure at the traditionally close and cordial relations between the two parties and countries, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and the determination to continue promoting these relations to the benefit of the unity of socialist countries and the international communist and workers' movement, and the cause of socialism and peace in the world.

HOFFMANN-LED TU DELEGATION LEAVES FOR CUBA

LD272300Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 27 Nov 78 LD

[Text] A delegation of the Central Council of Trade Unions, led by Chairman Karel Hoffmann, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, left for an official friendship visit to Cuba today. The delegation will attend the 14th congress of the Cuban Trade Unions to be held in Havana from 28 November to 2 December.

FALL FIELDWORK, PROCUREMENT PLAN REPORTED

AU241332Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Nov 78 p 1 AU

[CTK/RN-signed report: "Harvest of Rootcrops Has Ended; Plowmen Continue in Extended and Night Shifts"]

[Summary] Thanks to good weather this month, the agricultural fall fieldwork continues on the whole rapidly and smoothly. In the CSSR about 386,000 hectares, which is 10.7 percent of the area, remain to be plowed.

The harvest of corn for grain continues: In the West Slovak region more than 108,000 hectares have been harvested, in the South Moravian Region 10,000 hectares and in the East Slovak Region 16,000 hectares. A total of 91.4 percent of the area sown to corn in the CSSR has been harvested to date.

In the Czech lands the state potato procurement plan has been fulfilled by 105.5 percent to date, that is, the farmers delivered 1,574,800 tons of potatoes to the state. As far as the procurement of sugar beets is concerned, more than 5,424,800 tons have been procured in the Czech lands since the campaign began.

DANGERS OF LINKING NATIONAL, RELIGIOUS SENTIMENTS CITED

AU242145Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 22 Nov 78 p 5 AU

[S.A. Maliev article: "Religions and Nationalities; A False, Illusory Unit"]

[Excerpts] The interrelationships of nationalities and religions is a burning problem which, so far, has been only insufficiently researched. Its scientific solution has a direct practical significance. This task may be correctly and comprehensively solved only on the basis of the Marxist-Leninist methodology, which bears in mind the various factors determining the mutual relationships of the two phenomena mentioned above.

If we proceed from the fact that believers belong to a certain nationality, which is indisputably manifested in their religious beliefs and sects, we speak of the religious notions of the Slovaks, of Hungarians, Turks and so forth. In the minds of many believers the terms national and religious are frequently considered identical (Catholic Slovaks, Lutheran Germans, Muslim Tartars and so forth). Simultaneously the Protestant Slovaks and Orthodox Tartars used to oppose the other members of their nations for religious reasons. Even the simplest observation shows that members of the same nation are interrelated, although they can have different faiths. On the other hand, nations which are mutually remote, in the ethnic sense, cannot form a single ethnic group just because they profess the same belief. Religion, which is in essence always a mere illusion, unified people and nations in their ideas; but in reality it left important questions of national life unsolved.

For a long time one attributed to the Slovaks a kind of biological religiousness "from birth," and a mutual unity with their "brothers" in faith (Hungarians, Germans and so forth). Such a pseudounity, concealing the class substance of the problem, not only did nothing to solve the nationality question, it even aggravated it. A false unity under the banner of religion, whether Christianity or Islam, ignores the true solution of the nationality question. Because the real problems of this world are not questions of religious unity, but of realistic interests and needs of actual human communities--the classes and nations. [paragraph continues]

The religious unity of nationalities is as unrealistic as religion itself. It is an illusion, in the same way that religious belief is illusory. History is a process of class and national unification, whereas religious unity creates unrealistic, nonviable communities.

The historic experience of the forming of socialist nations in the USSR proves that the upsurge and advance of national culture proceeds independently and contrary to the intentions of religious theories. The successful nationality policy in socialist Czechoslovakia is yet another example of this.

Simultaneously the Marxists approach religion in a truly scientific way; they do not deny that religion played a certain positive role in unifying this or that ethnic group, particularly in the initial stages. In many instances religion accelerated the course of ethnic processes. Even certain demographic phenomena--marriage rites, population level, certain migration processes, and even the nature of settlements in individual areas or places--developed, directly or indirectly, according to religious appurtenance.

But scientific atheism, even though it bears these realities in mind, consistently maintains that, on the whole, religion's role is retrogressive--because "religion as one of the forms of spiritual oppression heavily bears on the people's masses" (Lenin), and simultaneously obstructs the correct grasp of mutual relations, both inside the same ethnic group and within the framework of contacts among the peoples. Contrary to theologians--who preach unscientific and dogmatic theories on the origins of nations and nationalities, on the mutual influence of religion and nationalities--the Marxists point out that the decisive factor in the forming of a nation is the realistic historical process of mutual contacts. The solution of nationality questions everywhere depends on specific historic conditions and is closely connected with socioeconomic processes. The countries that have taken the road of socialist construction are successfully solving the nationality question and eliminating the vestiges of the past which are obstructing this process.

In our epoch socialism is an attractive force for the people's masses and a vital hope for all members of the working people. The clerical theoreticians are more energetically counterposing this, the notions of a Christian, Muslim, Buddhist or Hindu "socialism." Their efforts can find a certain echo, primarily among the people who had not yet come to terms with religion and who believe that the combination of religion and socialism could be advantageous for the people's masses--although, in reality and as V.I. Lenin maintained, the so-called "religious socialism" is the worst kind of "socialism" and its worst distortion.

The classics of Marxism-Leninism did not exclude the relative dependence of the transition of a certain country to the socialist system on local conditions, religious, national or otherwise. But historic experience has proved with sufficient clarity that there is only one socialism, the one theoretically formulated by Marx, Engels and Lenin, and practically implemented in life in the USSR and other socialist countries.

The theologians abuse the believers' sentiments, blind them with various visions of "national socialism," of liberation from colonialism and imperialism by means of the Koran and so forth. India's "communalists" claim that "our religion is the key to the entire music of our national life." The national chauvinists in the developing countries do not hesitate to create a threat around the true achievements of national independence, thus carrying grist to the imperialist mills.

The interlinking of national and religious sentiments can yield fatal consequences. As we know, nationalism finds in religion a form for expressing and propagating itself. [paragraph continues]

Religion and nationalism are like two sides of the same medal worn by religious ideologists who use it for their antipopular aims. As formulated by F. Vasecka, "the insolence of clerical posthumous offsprings likes to cover itself today with the cultural cloak of 'interpretation' of the national tradition. According to the 'moral' taught by the clerical interpretation of national history--'religion' and nationality are sisters. But the Slovak nation must thoroughly realize from its own experience what these family claims to religion are.

COURT SENTENCES SIX MEN FOR PLANNED HIJACKING

AU271250Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 25 Nov 78 p 8 AU

["(EI)"]-signed report: "They Wanted To Hijack a Plane"]

[Text] After 4 days of proceedings at the regional court in Bratislava, the senate of Dr P. Kovacs passed sentence on seven defendants yesterday. It sentenced M. Holota to 12 years deprivation of freedom, P. Tomanek to 11 years, P. Jamrich to 6 years, B. Schumann to 5 years, S. Holota to 5 years and V. Cerny to 4 years deprivation of freedom for planning the punishable act of threatening the security of an airplane leaving the republic, escaping across the border and for other offenses. F. Haugwitz received a 5-year sentence for stealing socialist property and for other thefts. Since April 1978 the first six defendants have been planning in Trnava and surrounding areas to leave the country illegally. They wanted to violently seize a plane on the regular Poprad-Tatry-Bratislava route and force the crew, by means of a pistol, to land in Austria. The sentence does not yet have legal validity.

PLO OFFICIAL CALLS FOR STRUGGLE AGAINST CAMP DAVID RESULTS

LD272324Y Prague CTK in English 1924 GMT 27 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 27 Nov, CETEKA--The relations between the Palestine liberation movement and the socialist countries based on understanding and support for the just cause of the Palestinian people are of great value in our struggle, head of the PLO office in Prague Abu Atif Bakr told a press conference here today.

He further said that the Egyptian-Israeli separate accords are aimed at the liquidation of national liberation and progressive movements in the Arab countries and the domination of the Middle East area by the U.S. capitalists.

The Palestine Liberation Organization is convinced that in response to these talks it is necessary to establish an All-Arab patriotic front, further isolate the Egyptian President as-Sadat regime and to grant the PLO all assistance in the struggle against the "self-rule" planned in the spirit of the Camp David accords on the Jordan West Bank and in Gaza since such "self-rule" would only mean the continuation of the Israeli occupation, the PLO representative said:

The press conference was the first event within a series of meetings and discussions on the forthcoming international day of solidarity with the people of Palestine announced by the UN for November 29.

BRIEFS

STRIKE IN PRAGUE FACTORY--Protesting against price increases of alcoholic beverages and imported cars, the workers of a Prague plant staged a 12-hour strike. As it is rumored in Prague, the strike was ended only upon the personal intervention of the Prague party chief Antonin Kapek. [Text] [Munich SUDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 15 Nov 78 p 7 WA]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON OFFICIAL VISIT BY MENGISTU

Attends Wreath-Laying Ceremony

LD261736Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1450 GMT 26 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, at a festive ceremony this Sunday afternoon, laid a wreath at the Unter den Linden Memorial in Berlin in memory of the victims of fascism and militarism. The Ethiopian head of state was accompanied by SED Politburo member Hermann Axen and Maj Gen Karl-Heinz Drews, city commandant of Berlin, the GDR capital. An honor guard from the National People's Army [NPA] was in position at the memorial.

Hundreds of Berliners and guests of the capital arrived for the ceremony. Second officers of the NPA preceded the Ethiopian representatives bearing the wreath into the memorial. The red ribbon carried the inscription: "In Memoriam--Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Socialist Ethiopia Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam." Following the wreath-laying ceremony, the anthems of Ethiopia and the GDR were played by the NPA Music Corps. Next, the NPA honor guard saluted the guests.

Honecker, Mengistu Exchange Toasts

LD270048Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2050 GMT 26 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--During the dinner which he gave in honor of Mengistu Haile Mariam this evening in Berlin, Erich Honecker offered a toast to his Ethiopian guest. In his toast Erich Honecker gave his assurance that the GDR people have a deep sympathy for and manifest an active solidarity with the Ethiopian people's struggle for a society free from exploitation and oppression. He said that the people of Ethiopia are resolutely defending, under a great strain, their revolutionary gains and the unity of their homeland against vehement attacks by internal and external enemies. "We are certain that imperialism and reaction will not succeed in choking the Ethiopian popular revolution," Honecker stressed. "Faithful to its internationalistic policy, the GDR will, and of this I can again assure you, continue to be a reliable comrade-in-arms of the Ethiopian revolution."

Erich Honecker emphasized: "We regard anti-imperialist solidarity as a principle inherent in the policy of a socialist state." The GDR, he said, has actively supported the just struggles of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa under the leadership of their recognized liberation organizations--the Patriotic Front, SWAPO and the African National Congress.

Erich Honecker went on to say that in contrast to this policy, the policy of some NATO states, as far as southern Africa is concerned, could hardly be described as anything other than two-faced. By their words they have dissociated themselves from the universally rejected policy of apartheid, he said, but in their deeds they have made one concession after another to the racists. They "cooperate with them economically and militarily, in the nuclear field, too, and seek to prevent effective international countermeasures." They recently stepped up their use of the old tactic of inciting national and tribal disputes, of splitting states and peoples, of stirring up Africans against Africans and Arabs against Africans. "Thus they are busy transforming the African Continent into a new center of tension," Honecker said.

The GDR welcomes the decisions and work of the OAU and of all African countries in supporting and strengthening their unity and cooperation on a anti-imperialist basis. "We feel that a lasting and stable peace in the Horn of Africa can only be brought about by meeting the vital interests of the peoples of this region," he stressed.

Erich Honecker referred to the Moscow meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-countries. If it was able to establish important international changes in favor of detente, he said, then this was the product of "the indefatigable, consistent struggle by the socialist community, the nonaligned states and all peace-loving democratic forces in the world." However, the attempts by influential imperialist circles "to thwart, impede and reverse this development" could not be overlooked, he added. Also, one cannot ignore the fact that the Peking leaders, with their hegemonistic course hostile to peace, are making a pact directly with the opponents of detente. "The Moscow meeting has, therefore, in its call appealed to all states and peoples to increase their efforts for a lasting guarantee of peace," he said.

Erich Honecker stressed in conclusion that the growth of socialist power, its gains in strength and the increasingly unified cooperation between the three main revolutionary streams of the present represent a decisive pledge for fresh victories in the cause of peace and progress of mankind.

In a toast which he made in reply, Mengistu Haile Mariam called the common socialist ideals and their common conviction that only Marxism-Leninism can guarantee peace and prosperity for mankind the firm foundation of the relations between and the joint struggle of the peoples of the GDR and Ethiopia. At the same time he expressed his thanks for the comprehensive assistance rendered to his country.

He denounced the imperialist forces that were plotting against the liberation movements in Namibia and Zimbabwe. "As far as Namibia is concerned," he said, "Ethiopia certainly supports all the UN decisions on this region. We are firmly convinced, however, that the armed struggle must be stepped up in order to achieve independence immediately and thereby preserve SWAPO'S leadership and Namibia's territorial integrity." For its part Ethiopia continues to give the Patriotic Front moral and material support. Mengistu Haile Mariam condemned the Middle East summit conference at Camp David, which strengthened the reactionary forces and created a dangerous situation.

"We emphatically condemn the reactionary role of the Peking leaders and their collaboration with imperialism and reaction in Africa, Asia and Latin America," said Mengistu Haile Mariam. In alliance with the racist regimes in southern Africa, the Chinese leaders are making serious attempts to split the liberation movements and destabilize progressive African governments. He noted that in Latin America they are openly supporting the Pinochet and Samozza dictatorships. "In order to further their long-cherished expansionist plans and hegemonistic aspirations in Asia, the Chinese leaders are provoking the heroic Vietnamese people...." They favor a general exacerbation of international tension and are doing everything possible to undermine detente and disarmament, he said.

On the situation in Ethiopia, Mengistu Haile Mariam said that one of the country's most urgent tasks continues to be the formation of a Marxist-Leninist party. The Provisional Military Administrative Council was sparing no effort to create the necessary conditions for this. "This will be a most important success for our revolution and the surest guarantee of the consolidation of the revolution," he stated.

Mengistu Haile Mariam said in conclusion: "We place our trust in the fact that the experience of the countries of the socialist community--who have proclaimed their active solidarity for our revolution on the basis of proletarian internationalism--will greatly assist us in the difficult task of building Ethiopia. I want to stress again, here and now, that revolutionary Ethiopia, with a strong economic base and guided by the principles of proletarian internationalism, will make its due contribution to the worldwide struggle of oppressed peoples."

Talks Continue

LD271428Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1214 GMT 27 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and his Ethiopian guest Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers, this morning continued their exchange of opinions and views on bilateral relations and on the world political situation.

The two statesmen stated with satisfaction that bilateral relations have developed successfully, and they confirmed their determination to further expand friendly cooperation.

Erich Honecker paid tribute to the revolutionary progress of the Ethiopian people and also expressed the GDR's deep sympathy for their persistent struggle to defend the revolution against the machinations of imperialism and reaction. The Ethiopian people will continue in the future to always have a reliable friend and comrade in arms in the GDR, in accordance with the internationalist policy of the GDR party and government.

Erich Honecker underlined in this connection the statement of the Moscow meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-countries that the countries of socialism stand firmly and steadfastly at the side of the African peoples. In accordance with this basic position, the GDR displays unreserved solidarity with the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa in their just struggles. Erich Honecker also condemned the increasing attempts of imperialist circles aimed at interfering in the affairs of the African peoples and states.

Mengistu Haile Mariam expressed his country's great appreciation for the GDR's consistent anti-imperialist solidarity with socialist Ethiopia and all people who are struggling for national and social liberation. He paid tribute to the GDR's persistent policy for peace and international detente and for arms limitation and disarmament.

The Ethiopian statesman told about his country's great efforts to defend its revolution progress and territorial integrity against internal external enemies. If the Ethiopian revolution makes further progress, then the support of the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community will have been a decisive factor.

The two men unanimously emphasized the need for further unity among all peace-loving and anti-imperialist forces in the struggle for peace and national and social liberation. Political detente has to be supported by concrete measures in military detente. In view of the NATO arms buildup, arms limitation and disarmament are key questions of current international policy. Further talks also took place between members of the Ethiopian delegation and GDR representatives.

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GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Visits Border Troops

ID272022Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1538 GMT 27 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Monday afternoon Ethiopian head of state Mengistu Haile Mariam visited soldiers and officers of the GDR border troops, who are carrying out their responsible duties along the GDR border with West Berlin. The chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and chairman of the Ethiopian Council of Ministers was accompanied by Hermann Axen, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo.

At the Brandenburg Gate the prominent African guest was welcomed by the deputy city commandant of Berlin, Col Manfred Hummel, who briefed him and other members of the Ethiopian delegation on the reliable defence of the GDR state border. In an entry in the city commandant's guest book, Mengistu Haile Mariam paid tribute to the border troops' vigilance and combat readiness. He particularly expressed his respect for those who had given their lives on this sector of the front between socialism and capitalism for peace and the security of GDR citizens.

The Ethiopian head of state accepted with thanks mementoes consisting of prints depicting service and leisure in units of the National People's Army. Taking leave of them at the Brandenburg Gate, Mengistu Haile Mariam said: "Behind your soldiers and officers of the border troops--and of this I am sure--stand all progressive people, Socialism is strong, and there is no force that can shake it." The Ethiopian guest then set out on a tour of the GDR capital.

HONECKER CABLES ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS TO KADAR

ID241054Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0310 GMT 24 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The Hungarian People's Republic has developed into an internationally esteemed socialist state. This is noted in a telegram of congratulations by Erich Honecker, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee, to Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, on the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the party of the communists of Hungary.

"We note with pleasure and satisfaction that the fraternal relations of friendship and comradely cooperation between the SED and the MSZMP are constantly deepening on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Closely linked with the party of Lenin, the CPSU, both our parties work for the strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the communist and workers movement, for the cooperation of all democratic and peace-loving forces in the struggle for peace, democracy, social progress and socialism."

JOINT FDGB-AUCCTU TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED IN MOSCOW

ID250056Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1504 GMT 24 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--A new agreement on cooperation between the FDGB executive and the AUCCTU was concluded in Moscow today. Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB Executive and member of the SED Politburo, and Eleksey Shibayev, chairman of the AUCCTU, signed the document, which serves the deepening of cooperation in all spheres of trade union work.

A communique published at the end of the FDGB delegation's visit points out the necessity of contributing with all possible strength toward the successful realization of the comprehensive program of socialist economic integration and toward the convergence of the peoples of the CEMA member-countries. Both sides come out in favor of a world trade union conference dealing with social and economic aspects of disarmament.

The agreement pays special attention to the study and adoption of the best experiences in socialist and communist building. The exchange of workers' brigades between similar enterprises will be intensified. Other subjects to be dealt with during exchanges of experiences will include trade union activities in the shaping of working and living conditions, the qualification and further training of working people, as well as the planning of the social development of collectives. Cooperation in the spheres of mass cultural work will be further developed, as well as in the exchanges between health, sports and tourist installations of both trade union organizations.

The document notes that both sides will coordinate their actions in the struggle for peace, international detente and against the arms race, for disarmament, democracy and social progress. They are also determined to purposefully contribute in the future toward the strengthening of the anti-imperialist fighting front, toward the creation of unity of action by the world trade union movement and toward the growth of authority and influence of the world federation of trade unions.

ADVANTAGES OF SOVIET COOPERATION STRESSED

LD252036Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 24 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The friendship societies of the GDR and the USSR want to deepen their cooperation. A protocol to this effect for 1979 was signed in Moscow today. It centers on a proper preparation for the 30th anniversary of the founding of the GDR as one of the most outstanding events in the forthcoming year. Erich Mueckenberger, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and president of the German-Soviet friendship society, underlined that close cooperation had become more successful and multi-faceted from year-to-year. Its advantage could be seen in the constant deepening of the fraternal alliance between the GDR and USSR to the benefit of both peoples.

Among the plans contained in the document for the GDR anniversary are "Berlin days" in Moscow and "days of GDR culture" in the USSR. The exchange of experiences between specialists from the most diverse branches in the economy will be continued: Over 30 groups of experts will cross the border for this purpose.

MUECKENBERGER-LED DELEGATION VISITS MOLDAVIAN SSR

AU241717Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Nov 78 p 2 AU

[ADN report from Kishinev: "Welcomed in the Moldavian SSR for Study Visit: Erich Mueckenberger Leads Delegation"]

[Text] An SED delegation led by Erich Mueckenberger, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, which is visiting the Soviet Union at an invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, studied the work of the party organization in the Moldavian SSR. The delegation was received by Ivan Bodyul, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Moldavian Communist Party. He briefed the guests on the program developed in the Moldavian SSR for the concentration and socialization of agricultural production and reported on social, economic and cultural achievements.

CEREMONY COMMEMORATES MSZMP'S 60TH ANNIVERSARY

LD252140Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 24 Nov 78 LD

[Text] A wreath-laying ceremony has been held in Budapest to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the founding of the communist party in Hungary. An honor guard stood outside the house on Visegradi Street which gave the party its first home. On behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee Karoly Nemeth, secretary of the Central Committee, and Dezsoe Nemes, editor-in-chief of NEPSZABADSAG and Politburo member, laid a wreath at the plaque. On behalf of the Hungarian Communist Youth League (KISZ), Janos Barabas, secretary of KISZ Central Committee, and Eva Feher, member of the Central Committee laid wreaths. Also laying wreaths on behalf of No 13 district party committee, were Karoly Kovacs, first secretary, and Laszlo Lang, member of the party committee. Several old comrades from the party and the workers' movement placed flowers of remembrance at the plaque.

CONGRATULATORY TELEGRAMS MARK MSZMP ANNIVERSARY

LD271052Y Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 26 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 25 Nov, MTI--The 60th anniversary of the foundation of the Communist Party of Hungary has been commemorated in the recent days throughout the country and beyond Hungary's borders at ceremonies, political programmes and documentary exhibitions. A multitude of telegrams greeting this outstanding historic event of the Hungarian workers' movement have been sent to the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee with signatures by veterans, by old fighters of the workers movement, factory collectives, socialist brigades, pioneers' groups and young communist league organizations.

Besides the greetings in ardent tone sent by the Soviet Union's Communist Party Central Committee to the HSWP Central Committee, recalling the 6-decade path of the Hungarian communist movement, the communist and workers' parties of the fraternal socialist countries extended greetings in cables to mark the anniversary. Sister parties working in a number of developing and advanced capitalist countries also expressed their good wishes.

In its telegram, the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee greeted the historic heirs of the revolutionary vanguard party of the working class founded 60 years ago, the communists, the Hungarian people and Hungarian workers. It referred to the fact that the history of the Hungarian communist movement is closely linked with the communist world movement's history and that also the foundation of the CPH is inseparable from October 1917. In its greetings the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee emphasized that the HSWP is a worthy heir of the Communist Party of Hungary and by realizing the resolutions passed at the party's 11th congress it is leading to new victories the Hungarian people on the road of building an advanced socialist society. The greeting sent by Josip Broz Tito, president of the Yugoslav Communist League, to Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, underlines: "We know well the rich revolutionary past of your party. The Hungarian Council Republic, which was headed by Bela Kun, the outstanding revolutionary, was an excellent example of the revolutionary struggle waged by Hungarian communists and proletariats." The Korean Labour Party Central Committee wishes further successful constructive work to the Hungarian people in carrying out the resolutions of the 11th party congress.

"Your party compels all our admiration and recognition," underlines the cable conveying the fraternal greetings of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and the Cuban people. It stresses: "The Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, hardened in the tough struggles waged for the legitimate desires of the working class and the Hungarian people, as a true successor of the heroic traditions of the first communist party, is leading victoriously the construction of a developed socialist society in the sister country."

The greetings extended by the Laotian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee's Executive Committee recalls warmly, among others, that "loyally to the ideas of Marxism and proletarian internationalism, the HSWP and the Hungarian people sent in the past regular support and aid to the revolutionary cause of the Laotian people and today they are backing and assisting our country's socialist transformation." The telegram sent to Janos Kadar by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee, states: "The revolutionary vanguard party of the Hungarian working class has always protected consistently the interests of the working masses. Also after Hungary's liberation it played a decisive role in mobilizing the inland forces of the people's democratic revolution and in building the new Hungarian state."

The greetings of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee evaluate the foundation six decades ago of the Communist Party of Hungary as a major event of the Hungarian and international workers movement. The German Socialist Unity Party Central Committee's cable of greetings points out that the idea of workers' internationalism has always imbued the 6-decade fight of the Hungarian communist movement. It continues to struggle strenuously for consolidating the unity of the socialist community and the international communist and workers' movement. The telegram of greetings, addressed to the HSWP Central Committee by the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee on the occasion of the anniversary, emphasizes: "Your country's workers are sincerely glad about the noteworthy successes attained by the fraternal Hungarian people led by the HSWP in flourishing the economy, science and culture, in increasing welfare as well as in building their country's advanced socialist society."

The greetings of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee point out that "the Vietnamese Communist Party and the Vietnamese people express deep and sincere thanks to the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee and to the fraternal Hungarian people for the valuable support and aid for their struggles carried on against the Americans and for saving the nation, which had been and is being provided for the country's socialist building and protection."

A number of sister parties acting in developing and capitalist countries extended also good wishes in telegrams. In its greetings the Lebanese Communist Party Central Committee highly appreciates the solidarity of Hungarian communists and of Hungary with their fighting against the imperialist aggression and for preserving Lebanon's territorial unity. The personal message sent by C.R. Aslam, president of the Pakistani Socialist Party, to Janos Kadar underlines that Hungary's people is with right, proud of the historic day. The HSWP is a successful successor of the glorious traditions of the Communist Party of Hungary. Also the Turkish Communist Party Central Committee conveyed in a cable to the HSWP Central Committee its ardent greetings. "The Greek communists pay tribute to the consistent foreign policy of the Hungarian People's Republic and to the country's role which it is playing, together with the other socialist countries and the peace-loving forces, in broadening detente, securing peace as well as in the interest of discontinuing the armaments race, for disarmament, for peaceful coexistence between states of different social systems, for the friendship, cooperation and security between peoples," stresses the fraternal greeting of the Greek Communist Party Central Committee.

The Japan Communist Party Central Committee, like the German Communist Party Central Committee, wishes further outstanding successes in building the advanced socialist society to the Hungarian party and to Hungary's working people. In its greetings the leadership of the West Berlin Socialist Unity Party refers to the fact that the party's members note with great pleasure that Hungary under the leadership of the HSWP is continuing successfully the building of socialism and is working consistently, in firm alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, for the implementation of the Helsinki resolutions, world peace and for disarmament. On the occasion of the anniversary the Swedish Leftist Party-Communists and the Swedish Workers' Party-Communists also commemorate in a warm voice the outstanding stage of the Hungarian revolutionary workers' movement.

A reception was given in honour of the anniversary in the Hungarian embassies of the fraternal socialist countries. In several towns of the Soviet Union the importance of the CPM's anniversary was recalled at enterprise and factory meetings. Festive commemorations were held in Mongolia and in the Hungarian Institute at Bulgaria's capital a poster exhibition "revolutionary art in Hungary" was opened. At Vienna's Collegium Hungaricum a lecture under the headline "ways to the Hungarian October" was made on the 1918 bourgeois democratic revolution in Hungary.

SYRIA'S AL-ASAD TO VISIT 'IN NEXT FEW DAYS'

LD251910Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 25 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Hafiz al-Asad will soon pay a visit to Hungary. The secretary general of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic has been invited on an official friendly visit by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee, and Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council. Hafiz al-Asad will arrive in Hungary in the next few days.

CULTURAL, EDUCATIONAL PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA

LD260251Y Budapest MTI in English 1105 GMT 25 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 25 Nov, MTI--The correspondent of MTI reports from Prague: The Hungarian-Czechoslovak cultural and educational working committee concluded its 18th session in Bratislava Friday. The delegation head, Janos Gosztonyi, Hungarian state secretary for education, and Zdenek Trhlik, Czechoslovak deputy foreign minister, have signed a protocol about the results of the four-day meeting.

The conferees had talks on timely issues in cultural and educational cooperation including the preparation of school curricula and the activity of book publishing houses. The fulfillment to date of the 1976-80 Hungarian-Czechoslovak cultural agreement was also evaluated. It has been established that cooperation is fruitful, develops as planned. The committee has adopted some proposals towards the sophistication of joint work.

YUGOSLAV DELEGATION ENDS VISIT, SEEN OFF BY APRO

LD251333Y Budapest MTI in English 1038 GMT 25 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 24 Nov, MTI--Having concluded the five-day official visit the delegation of the Yugoslav National Assembly, led by Dragoslav Markovic, left Budapest Friday night. At the Eastern railway station the guests were seen off by Antal Aproz, speaker of the Hungarian Parliament and member of the HSWP Political Committee, and several other officials of the Hungarian legislature.

In a predeparture statement for MTI, Dragoslav Markovic summed up the experiences of the visit: "We were pleased to hear during the talks that the Hungarian National Assembly plays an important role not only in law-making, but in the life of the country in general. We found especially attractive the institution of MP groups and that, the MP's cultivate active relations with their electors, the workers of their constituency, the citizens. The briefings about the work of the National Assembly and the parliamentary committee were also useful: In the course of the meetings we were informed about the openness of the Hungarian legislature and its democratic working methods.

The relations between the National Assembly and the government and the duty of the ministers to report back all speak of the democracy of the political and social life. The president of the Yugoslav National Assembly added: Both sides found the bilateral relations to be good. They also agreed that there are further possibilities for the development of the cooperation.

"We wish to urge first of all the high-level types of cooperation in the economy, since in this field we can speak of only initial steps. I have in mind first of all the increase in the number of the industrial cooperation projects. Specialization in cooperation and third markets also included--joint investments. The bilateral exchange of goods has been traditionally good, yet there are untapped possibilities even in that field. Both in Yugoslavia and Hungary high-quality and precious goods (?can) be found whose costs could be cut also by the geographical closeness. It is worthwhile to have talks--among others--about the exploitation of the possibilities of transportation and tourism, scientific and cultural cooperation too can be further widened. "Both in Yugoslavia and Hungary there are historical monuments worthy of mutual interest. A joint committee has been set up to preserve these values, to take care after them and to put on show them. Further steps may be taken forward also in the widening field of cooperation in information." Concluding his statement, Dragoslav Markovic had this to say about the role of the ethnic minorities of the two countries: "Especially on the basis of the experiences of the recent years, we are of the view that the conditions under which the minorities live have improved, and the minorities increasingly strengthen and quicken the development of the friendship and cooperation between our countries. We can never say that we have done all because--though the results to date enable us to be proud and satisfied--there are further tasks to be solved."

PEKING WALL POSTER CAMPAIGN AGAINST MAO REPORTED

LD271252Y Budapest MTI in English 1019 GMT 27 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 27 Nov, MTI--The wall newspaper campaign, criticizing Mao Tse-tung and the "Cultural Revolution" and demanding modification in the composition of party leadership, continues with [word indistinct] impetus in the Chinese capital. The news is circulating in Peking saying that the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee is holding a session. According to the rumors the agenda of the session included a survey of the Chinese internal political situation, the issue of speeding up "the four modernization projects" as well as the settlement of the cadre problems. Observers regard as probable that changes will be made in the highest party leadership, what is more, views can be heard about appointing Teng Hsiao-ping to be prime minister.

The third wall newspaper in capital letters issued by a group called [words indistinct] demands that the Chinese party leadership should withdraw the "dual resolution", bearing the steam [as received] of Mao Tse-tung, passed on April 7, 1976, by the Chinese Communist Party Political Committee. It will be recalled that one of the resolutions was about discharging Teng Hsiao-ping and the other one about appointing Hua Kuo-feng prime minister. In the view of the authors the dual resolution "was not a product of Marxism-Leninism. As to its character it was unlawful and a decision violating the people's rights".

A youth group of a Chinese electrotechnical factory is reviewing the Cultural Revolution, defined as a "huge victory" by Hua Kuo-feng at the party's 11th Congress. The authors find that the Cultural Revolution was a "[word indistinct] catastrophe and a great step backward" in China's history. It was a movement directed against revolutionaries, amongst them against Chou En-lai, Teng Hsiao-ping, Chen Yi and Ho Lung. As a consequence of the violence unleashed by the Cultural Revolution, ten thousands [as received] of people lost their life, a great number of false sentences were passed and the life of many was made tragic. Socialist lawfulness was discontinued and democratic centralism was done away with. An ideologic chaos was brought about and vast damage was caused to the country's economy. People who dared to say the truth were attacked and opportunist liars were helped into good positions. Where did Lin Biao and the "gang of four" come from when not from the Cultural Revolution? If the Cultural Revolution had achievements at all then at most [words indistinct] that it opened the eyes and taught with negative examples and produced the demonstrations in April 1976. All Chinamen have to learn the lessons of the negative teachings of the Cultural Revolution and give them over to the coming generations so that such thing could never again be repeated in China, points out the youth group. Several wall newspapers, in capital letters, call for the rehabilitation of Liu Shao-chi, Peng Chen and Peng Te-hua. In his wall newspaper a secondary school teacher notes that masses of Chinamen never understood why Liu Shao-chi had to be removed from power. Therefore we demand that Comrade Liu Shao-chi and all those who were removed from the leadership by applying Mao Tse-tung's mistaken veils and methods on the basis of falsified documents be rehabilitated. It is an interesting phenomenon that a capital-letter wall newspaper was issued in Peking which takes a stand for the eternal friendship between China and the Soviet people, reports MTI correspondent from Peking.

BENKE CALLS FOR 'MORE OPEN, SHARPER' DEBATES

ID261458Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 26 Nov 78 ID

[Press review on Benke's article in NEPSZABADSAG]

[Text] Western propaganda, which tries to besmirch socialism, has held from time immemorial that there is no freedom under socialism. At one time they took us to task concerning freedom of enterprise; in more recent times, they took us to task concerning freedom of thought and freedom to think differently. Valeria Benke, member of the party Politburo, writes in NEPSZABADSAG. They pretend that our achievement, which represents a great social value, socialist national unity, is poverty of thinking and even proof of limitations placed on thought. Yet the experiences of over 20 years show that the greater the agreement on basic political questions, the greater the need for consensus and even the need for arguing about the details.

The political consensus is so great by now that there is tolerance in our society even toward mistaken views and unjustified criticisms. There are shortcomings as well, however, it is the fault of our propaganda shortcomings that many people still possess an oversimplified image of socialism, which is a delayed effect of dogmatism. It depicted socialist society as homogeneous, without recognizing the partial differences. Yet, according to scientific and political analysis, the openly manifested interests on particular subjects make it easier to make decisions on what has to be harmonised with what and what our priorities are.

The freedom of debate is in our basic interest. This can develop only in a public life, which is in accordance with the principles of socialist democracy. Our socialist building work would gain if our debates would become more open, and in some cases sharper. The points of view can become polarized on important questions only if this happens. We are working to insure that there is a forum and demand for expressing independent and valuable ideas.

GIEREK SENDS LETTER TO VOIVODSHIP FIRST SECRETARIES

LD272210Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 27 Nov 78 LD

[Text] In view of the approaching end of the year, Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee, addressed a letter to the first secretaries of voivodship PZPR committees in which he indicates the need for extensive efforts to implement current and future tasks, particularly economic tasks, in all voivodships.

Edward Gierek expresses his gratitude to the party organizations, workers self-management conferences and to all working people of the Katowice Voivodship for their initiative to celebrate with deeds the 35th anniversary of People's Poland. This appeal was addressed to the whole nation from the SEJM rostrum during the solemn meeting marking the 60th anniversary of Poland's rebirth.

Edward Gierek stressed that their initiative should be made known to the whole community by the party. Every undertaking should be carefully prepared and thought over at the December and January sessions of the workers self-managements. First of all we need better quantitative and qualitative results in those fields which have direct impact on the level of the living standard of the community and the development of exports.

The improvement of results should be based on existing resources and means through improved management and the use of existing reserves, increased productivity, more economical use of materials and energy and increased care for the quality of goods. The letter also indicates the need for the proper production and social preparation of work enterprises for the winter season. Efforts should be made to end this year with the best possible results and to be well prepared for the tasks of next year.

In many sectors the situation is difficult; hence all who care for the cause of the country's development are facing increased demands.

Edward Gierek expressed his thanks to party activists for their efforts and expressed the conviction that they will spare no energy in order to fulfill difficult tasks.

On recalling the approaching 30th anniversary of the unification of the workers movement and the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Communist Party of Poland, Edward Gierek calls for the worthy celebration of these anniversaries with more active and strenuous work.

CZESTOCHOWA PARTY PLENUM DISCUSSES ECONOMIC ISSUES

AU271432Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25-26 Nov 78 p 1 AU

[PAP report: "Evaluating the Implementation of Economic Plans--The Plenum of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Czestochowa"]

[Text] The 24 November enlarged plenum of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Czestochowa was attended by representatives of the workers self-government conference group, economic active, and trade union and social organizations of the voivodship. The plenum was chaired by committee first secretary Jozef Grygiel.

The participants focused their attention on evaluating the economic results in the past 10 months and on proposals that are expected to insure the complete implementation of this year's tasks and to create favorable conditions for production in 1979.

Discussing the implementation of the voivodship's socioeconomic plan, the plenum pointed to a number of factors favoring the further improvement in the effectiveness of economic management. It noted that improvements in the consistent implementation of the annual plan for industrial production, especially with regard to basic market and export goods, were a crucial achievement, and that this reflected the growing militancy of production workforces and improved work discipline.

The plenum discussed at length the issues connected with quality tasks and with problems of business accounting. It stressed that completing the investments in the Bierut steel plant, the Polnam plant and the enamel vessel plant in Myszkow is an urgent task, that more attention should be paid to the full and correct exploitation of production capacities in industry, that the development of the base of the farm and food industry should be encouraged and that management methods require further improvements.

WALBRZYCH PARTY PLENUM DISCUSSES MINING OF MINERALS

AU242003Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Nov 78 pp 1,4 AU

[PAP report: "To Increase the Extraction of Mineral Raw Materials"]

[Text] The 22 November plenum of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Walbrzych evaluated the exploitation of raw mineral materials of the voivodship. The plenum, which was chaired by committee first secretary Jerzy Grochmalicki, was attended by Zbigniew Zielinski, member of the Central Committee Secretariat and head of the Central Committee department of heavy industry, transportation and construction.

The plenum stressed that Walbrzych Voivodship is one of the richest voivodships with regard to raw materials and that the general survey of the deposit potential is satisfactory, but that it is necessary to further intensify the prospecting for the deposits of barite, nickel and magnesite ores, and gem stones.

The plenum listed the cases in which the exploitation of some deposits of raw materials had been faulty. For example, no quarry has so far introduced the methods of quarrying that make it possible to mine gem stones. In addition, bad organization is responsible for superfluous transportation trips.

The plenum stressed that these problems must be dealt with and that a survey should be carried out to establish whether it is possible to quarry the untouched deposits of marble near Kłodzko and those of malafir [as published] and diabase near Walbrzych. The plenum noted that it is necessary to increase the extraction of raw materials such as kaolin, feldspar, quartz and so on in order to reduce imports.

The plenum was attended by Zdzisław Dembowski, chairman of the Central Geological Office, and Jerzy Kucharczyk, chairman of the State Mining Council.

BIALA PODLASKA PARTY PLENUM DISCUSSES PARTY WORK

AU242001Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Nov 78 pp 1, 4 AU

[PAP report: "Biala Podlaska Party Plenum: Improving Methods of Party Work in Rural Areas"]

[Text] The 20 November plenum of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Biala Podlaska evaluated party activities in the rural areas of the voivodship. The plenum was attended by PZPR Central Committee secretary Zdzisław Zandarowski.

The voivodship's basic economy is agriculture, whose further intensification and modernization can be promoted by improving the methods, style and forms of party work in rural areas. This, as the plenum stressed, also applies to more fully freeing the production reserve potential. At present the voivodship's rural party organizations number about 11,500 members and candidates. Seeking to assert an increasingly effective influence on production and social progress in rural areas, these organizations are consistently raising the standards of party work, are concentrating their efforts on the most important questions of agricultural development and are sponsoring various initiatives aimed at more rapidly overcoming the difficulties of this development.

The plenum noted that new party members as a rule include efficient farmers and that the average age of new members has been lowered. The farmers who are party members use more modern forms of production and work organization and thus provide examples to follow by other farmers. At the same time, rural party organizations are increasingly effective in solving many other local problems and issues.

The plenum was chaired by committee first secretary Ryszard Socha.

CHELM PARTY PLENUM DISCUSSES ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT

AU242005Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Nov 78 pp 1, 4 AU

[PAP report: "Chelm Party Plenum: Effectiveness of Economic Management in Industry and Construction"]

[Text] The 20 November plenum of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Chelm evaluated the implementation of the program for improving the effectiveness of economic management in the voivodship's industry and construction. The plenum was chaired by committee first secretary Henryk Swiderski.

The plenum noted that in the past 2 years a clear improvement in the effectiveness of economic management in the voivodship industrial plants and construction enterprises had taken place. The more complete exploitation of the production potential; better work organization, discipline and quality; lower production costs; and more efficient materials management are the primary aspects of this improvement. In addition, industrial production has increased almost 12 percent and manpower decreased 6.7 percent in the past 2 years.

However, the plenum agreed that the present achievements are not fully satisfactory, because some enterprises, especially construction enterprises, continue to be slack in improving the effectiveness of economic management. Critically appraising this situation, the speakers from the floor indicated a number of possibilities and methods of increasing the production the country needs. They pointed out that a great production potential could be freed by increasing the shift intensity, by curbing the still excessive consumption of materials, by fully utilizing the skills of workforces, by combating the high incidence of absenteeism and by tightening work discipline and organizations. Decisive improvements should also be effected in using machinery and equipment, especially heavy machinery and automotive stock.

TEJCHMA ATTENDS TARNOBRZEG PZPR-ZSL PLENARY SESSION

LD260040Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 25 Nov 78 LD

[Summary] "A joint plenary session of the PZPR's voivodship committee and the ZSL's voivodship committee was held today in Tarnobrzeg. The session, devoted to the development of animal production, was attended by Jozef Tejchma, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and deputy premier, and Zdzislaw Tomal, deputy chairman of the ZSL Secretariat."

A resolution adopted at the session mapped out concrete tasks in the development of animal breeding for the next 2 years, as well as the long-term tasks up to 1985. The joint program of activity of the PZPR and ZSL organizations was also defined.

COUNCIL OF STATE GREETES ALBANIA ON NATIONAL DAY

LD280032Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 27 Nov 78 LD

[Text] On the occasion of the national day of the People's Republic of Albania, the 34th anniversary of the liberation from fascist occupation and the victory of the people's revolution, the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic conveyed to the Presidium of the People's Assembly of Albania and to the people of Albania best wishes and greetings.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH SAO TOME, BOTSAWNA

LD221454Y Warsaw PAP in English 1317 GMT 22 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Nov, PAP--These days Poland has established diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level with Sao Tome and Principe and with Botswana. As it was announced in communiques, the countries' governments agreed that their relations would be based on the principles of friendship, respect of sovereignty and territorial integrity, equality and mutual advantages.

With that the number of countries with which Poland has diplomatic relations reached 119.

SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE ISSUES STATEMENT ON ISRAELI REPRESSIONS

LD271904Y Warsaw PAP in English 1710 GMT 27 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Nov, PAP--In a statement issued in connection with the approaching day of solidarity with the Palestinian nation, due on November 29, the Polish Committee of Solidarity With Asian and African Peoples stated: Once again we want to draw attention of the world public opinion to sufferings of that nation, to violations of human rights of not only single human beings but of two million people evicted from their homes and land, forces to live for decades in refugee camps.

The committee wishes to draw attention to the fate of the Arab population of the Israeli-occupied territories--brutal repressions, torture of political prisoners, destruction of monuments of Arab culture, restricted access of Arab peoples to education and science.

These methods arouse protest and indignation of the Polish society. That is why we strongly condemn efforts to perpetuate the Israeli occupation of Arab territories. Unilateral, piecemeal separatist agreements will not eliminate hot beds of tension in the Middle East and will not lead to just peace in the region.

We come out in favor of comprehensive solutions, leading to the implementation of the U.N. resolutions--on the total withdrawal of the Israeli troops from the occupied Arab territories, on the restoration of inalienable rights to self-determination of the Palestinian nation--and to the establishment of an independent state, and at the same time guaranteeing sovereignty and independence to all the countries in the region.

WARSAW WEEKLY REPORTS ON ERITREA QUESTION

LD280956Y Moscow TASS in English 0615 GMT 28 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Nov, PAP--The leading Warsaw weekly PERSPEKTYWY published Jerzy Walasek's article on the Ethiopian revolution. It deals among other things with the question of Eritrea, which from the historical point of view has always been linked with Ethiopia (not to speak of the colonial period under Italian rule), the paper points out that for several scores of years Eritrea has been a hotbed of tensions and break-away tendencies.

Eritrea's separation and the establishment of an Arab state there is, of course, unacceptable for Ethiopia, writes J. Walasek. Not only because it is Ethiopia's only way to the world, and a part of the country which is far more advanced than the remaining ones, supplying them with necessary products and raw materials, but also because it would bring about grave political consequences. Without Eritrea, Ethiopia would not be what she is, while the Arab rightist regimes would strengthen their positions.

Referring to Marxism-Leninism and striving for the province's secession, Eritrean organizations serve in fact the most conservative Arab regimes, which want to neutralize in the strategically important region revolutionary movements and strengthen Western influences there, states the author.

Walasek points out that Addis Ababa authorities have made many attempts for a peaceful solution of the conflict in Eritrea. Their program providing for an extended autonomy was rejected by separatist organizations.

The future of Eritrea, goes on the article, the questions of defining her status and relations with the rest of the country is an internal problem of Ethiopia. There surely is a necessity to seek a political settlement of the question. Socialist countries including Cuba, whose military assistance to a large extent contributed to the liquidation of Somali aggression in the Ogaden war, are for such a solution. Cuban soldiers do not fight in Eritrea. The forces of the Ethiopian revolution, with well-tested friends, can today effectively face any outside intervention, whose aim would be to divide the country, writes Walasek in conclusion. [The above item was not carried by Warsaw PAP in English as monitored by FBIS.]

WOJTASZEK MEETS WITH NEW SOUTH WALES STATE PREMIER

LD281012Y Warsaw PAP in English 0910 GMT 28 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Sydney, 28 Nov, PAP--The Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek has begun an official visit to Australia at the invitation of Andrew Sharp Peacock, minister for foreign affairs of the Commonwealth of Australia.

Minister Wojtaszek had talks with premier of the New South Wales state government, Nevill Kenneth Wren during the first day of his visit. The two reviewed questions connected with Polish-Australian economic cooperation, development of mining and prospects for coordination in various fields. The premier expressed his recognition for Poland's accomplishments, recalling a Polish engineering exhibition, held here recently.

New South Wales accounts for a large proportion of Polish-Australian trade. Poland buys there wool, hides, non-ferrous metals and mineral sands.

JABLONSKI SENDS GREETINGS TO TECHNOLOGY INSTITUTE

LD272310Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 27 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpt] The Institute of the Fundamental Problems of Technology, the largest establishment of the Polish Academy of Sciences, is celebrating its 25th anniversary. On this occasion a solemn scientific session was held in Warsaw today. During the session a letter with good wishes from Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, was read out and the merited employees of the institute were decorated with state awards and were given the badges of the supreme technical organization.

ANTI-ALCOHOL COMMITTEE HOLDS PLENUM IN WARSAW

AU271443Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 Nov 78 p 4 AU

[Unattributed report: "The Plenum of the Social Anti-Alcohol Committee Main Administration--To Stem the Surge of Alcoholism"]

[Text] The 23 November Warsaw plenum of the Social Anti-Alcoholic Committee Main Administration was devoted to the committee's tasks in implementing the Council of Ministers' Resolution 113 of last August on further intensifying the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism.

The resolution in question was adopted in response to the many demands put forward by the Social Anti-Alcoholic Committee functionaries. The resolution has created favorable conditions for reducing the intake of alcohol, for tightening anti-alcohol control checks and for cutting the number of the outlets selling alcohol.

The increased rate of alcohol consumption is not letting up. The last increase in alcohol prices halted consumption only for a short time and has resulted in unfavorable shifts in consumption: The purchases of pure alcohol and of wines made of fruit, which are particularly harmful to health, have increased. The generally known negative social results are being intensified.

During the discussion the speakers from the floor pointed out that Social Anti-Alcoholic Committee functionaries, together with the state administration bodies and trade union organizations, should seek to have consistent implementation of the government resolutions in the interest of society. Only such an approach can be of consequence in stemming the surge of alcoholism.

During the plenum several Social Anti-Alcohol Committee functionaries received awards from the State Council. The "Polonia Restituta" order was presented to E. Barylowski, E. Dolecki, Z. Mierzewski, J. Religo, S. Strzemieczny and S. Zurowski, and some 27 persons received golden, silver and bronze medals of merit.

BRIEFS

POLISH ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION--An antarctic expedition of the Polish Academy of Sciences headed by Wojciech Krzeminski today left for Antarctica aboard the M/S Zawichost. It is the first Polish expedition to carry the exploration of the Antarctic Continent for many years. In recent years the majority of studies concentrated on King George Island and the Arctowski Polar Station there. The Zawichost will carry the scientists to the Soviet station Mirny, from where they will fly to the Bunger Oasis on the east Antarctic coast to inaugurate the work of the Polish Dobrowolski Polar Station there. The scientists plan to stay in Antarctica for three months. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1710 GMT 19 Nov 78 LD]

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES DEFENSE, INTERIOR MINISTRY DELEGATES

AU272018Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 27 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 27/11/1978--Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, supreme commander of the Romanian Armed Forces, met representatives of the army and of the Ministry of the Interior, at the headquarters of the CC of the RCP, on November 27. Just like the representatives of the working class, of all the categories of working people in Romania, they required President Nicolae Ceausescu to present them the problems concerning the Romanian international policy, Romania's activity and stand at the Moscow meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty participating states.

The meeting was attended by Prime Minister Manea Manescu, by Elena Ceausescu and by other members of the RCP and Romanian state leadership. Attending were generals and officers, master sergeants, non-commissioned officers draftees of the armed forces.

On entering the hall, the supreme commander of the armed forces was welcomed with enthusiasm, applause and ovations.

Addresses were made by Colonel-General Ion Coman, minister of national defence, George Homostean, minister of the interior, as also by other representatives of the army and of the Ministry of the Interior.

President Nicolae Ceausescu, supreme commander of the armed forces, then took the floor.

President Nicolae Ceausescu's speech was followed with profound interest and repeatedly punctuated with long applause. The participants expressed their full approval of and unanimous support to the position of the Romanian delegation, of President Nicolae Ceausescu at the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty participating states, a position which greatly corresponds to the supreme interests of the Romanian nation, to the cause of national independence and sovereignty, detente, collaboration and peace the world over.

At the same time, they expressed profound appreciation of the way how President Nicolae Ceausescu outlined at the meeting the fundamental and consistent orientations of Romania as to the problems debated. The Romanian army and workers of the Ministry of the Interior forcefully renewed their commitment to continually raise the level of combat preparedness and political training of the units and subunits, to always be under the command of the party and government of the country, to be always at the orders of the Romanian people, to truthfully do their sacred duty to the homeland, to firmly and vigilantly defend the revolutionary gains of the Romanian nation, its peaceful work and the achievements recorded in socialist construction, the country's freedom and independence.

Ceausescu Speech

AU272140Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2020 GMT 27 Nov 78 AU

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the meeting with representatives of the army and the Ministry of the Interior--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 27/11/1978--I am glad to meet with representatives of our army and of the Ministry of the Interior in order to discuss together questions related to our country's international policy, to the activity within the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty.

I think your concerns--in fact, the concerns of our whole people--to know these problems, are fully justified since Romania's international policy, just like its home policy, stems from the vital interests of our whole people of building socialism, welfare and happiness, of ensuring our socialist homeland's independence, freedom and sovereignty.

As I was saying [at] the meetings with the representatives of the working class, the peasantry, the intelligentsia and the youth, I wish to point out at this meeting, too, that the decisions adopted in Moscow on the struggle for detente, collaboration and peace fully agree with the interests of our people and they have been endorsed unanimously. We considered that by signing the declaration, on behalf of the Romanian people, we best serve the interests of our nation, of socialism and peace.

You know the international events, there are deep-going revolutionary transformations in the world. In the confrontation between the two diametrically opposed lines--the peoples' struggle for a policy of equality and independence, against imperialist, colonialist domination, for their right to be the masters of their destinies, on the one hand, and the policy of the imperialist circles, of domination and redivision of the world, which endangers the people's freedom and independence, on the other--the forces campaigning for independence and peace strongly assert themselves. Developments, the course of international life demonstrate that if these forces act in unity, they can ensure peace, independence and the progress of detente.

But I do not intend to dwell on international issues, now the more so as in a few days there will be a joint solemn session of the Central Committee of the party, of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front and of the Grand National Assembly, when international issues will undoubtedly be given due consideration.

I, however, wish to mention that concomitantly with the carrying through of the programme mapped out by the eleventh congress for the building of the multilaterally developed socialist society, with the implementation of the plan of economic and social development, of improving the material and spiritual welfare of our whole people--the goal of our party's whole policy, the gist of the socialist society which we are building in Romania--and in close connection with the home activity, we concern ourselves also with securing peace, with strengthening the friendship and collaboration with all the peoples of the world. It is only in conditions of peace that we can carry through the programme mapped out by the party's eleventh congress.

As I have said on other occasions, too, the fight for peace and detente, for new relations, of equality, observance of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs is one of the permanent aims of our party's international policy. The fight for peace has in fact been a permanent preoccupation of the revolutionary, socialist communist movement that has always made it a point of honour to save mankind from the horrors of war and ensure lasting peace to all the nations of the world. We want to translate into life, in this domain as well, the supreme principles of socialism and communism, peace and equality among all the peoples of the world.

We must consistently and firmly act for the translation into life of the Helsinki-signed documents on security, cooperation and peace in Europe, considering that it is here, on our continent, that the most complex issues of international life are at present. It is here, in Europe, that the most significant military forces and the most significant armaments are concentrated which can endanger the life of the peoples, the very civilization of our planet, and we therefore must do everything for detente, for disengagement and disarmament, without which one cannot speak of security and peace.

It is obvious that the targets of disarmament, nuclear disarmament first of all, the policy of detente and peace are not accomplished as a matter of course. Sustained efforts are necessary in this respect, of all peoples, of the broad masses of people everywhere, since it is only through their firm, concerted action that the path to military adventures can be barred and lasting peace be ensured in Europe and the world over. It is in this spirit that I outlined Socialist Romania's high-principled position at the meeting of the Warsaw Treaty participating states, and expressed our whole people's unflinching will to do everything possible in order to contribute to the triumph of this policy.

I consider that the declaration and the principles laid down in it accord to the full with the orientations toward detente and peace. It is necessary that we do everything in order to strengthen the collaboration of the socialist countries in the Warsaw Pact, of all socialist countries, of the progressive, anti-imperialist forces, of all the peoples of the world; so as to translate into life the provisions of this declaration. And we will do everything for this.

No doubt, dear comrades, while most firmly acting for this policy and firmly convinced that we can ensure a lasting peace in the world, not for one moment do we forget that we also have to pay full attention to the questions of strengthening our country's defence capacity, of raising the level of combat and political training of the army; of improving the activity of the Ministry of the Interior, so as to be able to defend, under any circumstance, our revolutionary gains, socialist construction, against anyone who would try to harm them, so as, to be ready at any time to defend our socialist homeland's independence and sovereignty.

I therefore wish to reassert most clearly, on this occasion, too, that we shall further do everything possible, we shall pay full attention to the problems of strengthening the combat capacity of our army, to the problems of the homeland's defence under any circumstance.

But, as I have stated also before the delegations of the working class and of the other social categories, we consider that we must give prime of place to the fulfilment of the programme of socio-economic development, of socialist construction, of raising our whole people's material and spiritual welfare, since this is the first guarantee that the homeland's defence and combat capacity is continuously strengthened, as I have stated at the recent meetings, any defence war will be the war of the whole people and, to resist any imperialist aggression, the people will have to fight arms in hand, if necessary, and destroy any aggressor by all means.

That is why, the bigger our successes were in developing the productive forces--in the flourishing of science, culture and education, in raising the material welfare of the whole people and its socialist revolutionary conscience--the more firmly will the people fight to defend these gains, and the more easily will it defeat anyone encroaching upon our socialist gains, the homeland's independence.

At the same time, we know it only too well, comrades, that to successfully fight any imperialist aggression, we also need weapons; we need the necessary combat means and our army must be trained to use the means it has in the best conditions. It is precisely for this reason that our party and government have permanently concerned themselves with endowing the army with the necessary combat means, we shall permanently see to it that the army and the people have most up-to-date fighting means, we shall continually raise the level of combat and political training of our army, after all, the army is an inseparable part of our whole people, the indestructible unity between the army and the peoples is the guarantee of consolidating the homeland's defence potential, of ensuring its independence.

We are therefore firmly resolved to allot, henceforth too an important part of the national income, of the financial means of our people to strengthening the defence capacity, but the question is: Do we have to take now special measures, do we have to earmark more than provided for in the budget and more than it is reasonable to be borne, by our national income? No doubt, it is not easy to answer such a question. A correct estimation of how much to spend on arming, under certain circumstances, can only be made if correlated to the international situation, to whether there is or not imminent danger of aggression, of war. Our party considers that the world balance of forces, the course of international life, with all its complications, are favourable to the forces and the peoples declaring for peace and security, for a policy of detente. It therefore cannot be considered that there is any imminent danger of aggression, of war looming ahead in international life now. Setting out from this appreciation, we consider it unnecessary for our people and the national economy to make exaggerated efforts in this respect. It would be a big mistake to choose the way of earmarking big amounts of money to arming, since this would diminish the possibilities of carrying through the programme of economic and social development of the country, would prevent the fulfilment of the programme of raising the people's welfare, therefore, it would not strengthen but diminish the defence capacity. That is why, we consider that we must act in full responsibility to the fate of socialism and of the people, spend only as much as it is necessary in order to be ready at any time to defend our independence and revolutionary gains.

It stands to reason, if the international situation gets worse and special measures are needed in the military field, we, too, will have to draw the conclusions. As I have already said at the meeting with the working people, I desire to declare before the representatives of the army too, in fact before all our people, that such a decision will be taken by discussing it within the party and state bodies, the only entitled to decision making in this regard. We will openly state the problem before all our people so that it may know what the reality is and ultimately decide on what action we must take in any circumstance.

Moreover, I want to state, at this meeting as well, that within the Warsaw Treaty we have taken commitments which as long as the treaty is not dissolved--and we do our utmost for both this pact and the NATO to be simultaneously terminated as soon as possible--we shall always carry into effect by doing our duties in case there is an imperialist aggression in Europe. If any of our allies in Europe is a victim of an imperialist aggression, we will take most resolute action in keeping with the pledges taken under the treaty, as well as with the treaties of cooperation and mutual assistance we are a party to. We will do this, Warsaw Treaty or not. In agreement with our treaties, we will take action in case of aggression against our allies. We will do our duty properly no matter who the aggressor is. Certainly, one sometimes has to take to arms and fulfil one's duty even at the cost of one's own life. But it is not this that must be our goal. It is not this [that is] the goal of our policy, of the party, of socialist construction. Our goal is to avert another war and ensure peace to the peoples, to give them the possibility to build their own lives freely, as they wish to, for all the countries in the world no matter their social system, to live together in good collaboration. It is in this direction that all our efforts must go. Sometimes it is more difficult to fight for peace than to take to arms.

We call upon all the states not to compete in the arms race, in spending more on arming, which will negatively affect the peoples' living standard, but to compete in the battle for developing material and spiritual production, for peace, for providing the peoples access to the tremendous gains of civilization, for making humanism real, a humanism concentrating on man above all, for the freedom, independence and well-being of the nations.

Our party has most resolutely disapproved of last summer's decisions of the NATO to earmark further huge sums of money for arming. We stated our disapproval at the Moscow meeting too. In fact, this is also reflected in the declaration we signed together.

We think that we have to ask the NATO countries not to make the decision effective, not to allot additional funds for arming, but to embark on halting arming, on curtailing military spending. In this connection we consider that the line the socialist countries must take is not to increase military expenditures, but to lower them. As far as we are concerned, we have decided not to increase military spending.

You know it well that both parties, I mean the two military blocs, have made it known more than once--and unfortunately, this is the truth--that they have the means to destroy the whole of mankind several times. In the light of this situation, one may ask what is the purpose of this faster-paced production of new weapons. How many more times is mankind to be wiped out? Is this humanism, are these the goals the state leaders pursue--to push the peoples to death? That is why we consider that nothing can justify, even from the military point of view, of the armaments available now, further military expenditures. On the contrary, in view of the sense of responsibility for one's own people, for civilization, it is rational to stop the drive of arming and to pass to reducing them under strict control while maintaining the equilibrium and the balance of forces without jeopardizing anybody's security. This will last until nuclear weapons, weapons in general, are completely eliminated. We know that it takes a long time, but we must start from the need to stop the arms race after all. That is why we are sure that nothing provides reason for a fresh intensification of the arms race; neither the cause of the peoples' freedom and independence, nor that of social progress, nor the very cause of mankind's existence. Everything demands an end to the arms race and passage to disarmament, to a policy of peace and collaboration.

As for questions relative to cooperation among our armies, which I see are of much concern to you, and it is only natural that this being so in the army and having to achieve cooperation with the armies of the Warsaw Treaty participating countries in your everyday activity, we start from what we have stated, from the commitments we have taken. We will do our duty in any circumstance, in agreement with the pledges taken. It is a necessity beyond question and we must strengthen our collaboration and work-together with the armies of the Warsaw Pact member-countries, we must prepare together to be able to fight a war--if necessary though we are convinced that we can prevent its outbreak--to fight together with as good results as possible.

[Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 2000 GMT on 27 November carries 3,000 words of recorded excerpts from Ceausescu's speech to the Interior and Defense Ministry representatives. The recorded excerpts are interspersed with announcer-read summaries of those portions of the speech not carried as recorded excerpts. Comparison of the radio and AGERPRES versions has revealed a number of significant differences, which will be noted as they occur in the text.

[The radio version of the speech carries a recorded excerpt of the previous sentence which does not include the phrase "though we are convinced that we can prevent its outbreak."]

Likewise, we are concerned to develop our collaboration with the armies of the other socialist countries too, with the armies of many friendly developing countries by starting from the need and desire that this work-together help ensure the peoples' independence and minimize the danger of an aggression and of a case of resort to force while providing pre-requisites for each nation to develop freely, fearing no aggression.

Therefore, in keeping with this consistent policy of our party and state, we will continue developing collaboration with the armies of the Warsaw Pact countries.

But we desire this collaboration to rely on the socialist principles of relations among states, hence among armies too, on the principles of equality and respect for each one's independence, therefore, for that of each army as well, by starting from the fact that each national army can be but under the command of the respective party and state bodies, that it can but act upon the order and decision of these bodies, which are the only ones to have the right to commit the army to any kind of action. Nobody else can do it. Never will we admit that the Romanian Army should be committed to any military action by anybody else except we ourselves, except our people.

At last autumn's meeting, when we made a review of military and political training, I most clearly stated that never would the Romanian Army participate in a war of aggression against anybody. It will only wage a war of defence against an imperialist aggression and it will do its duties to the allies provided that the latter are subject to an imperialist aggression. Consequently, by preparing ourselves for a war of defence against aggression, it is only normal that our army be directly tied by its whole activity, by everything undertaken, by its military and political training to our people, to our people only, that it be placed under the command of the party and state bodies of Socialist Romania and only under their command.

Never will we admit that any Romanian unit or soldier take order from outside. It is only from within, from within the country that they shall be given order to fight. This also holds true in case some of our neighbours will be attacked and we shall have to come to their help. Those units to be designated for helping them will solely act upon orders from our party and state bodies.

It is only our people that will be in a position to commit them to fighting and solely upon orders from the Romanian supreme commander. No doubt that [if] our neighbours fall victim to an imperialist aggression, our army will resolutely fight as it knows that it fights for itself, for socialism, for its independence and sovereignty and for those of their neighbours. But it shall do that only upon orders from the Romanian party and state bodies, from the Romanian supreme commander. [The Bucharest Domestic Service version does not report the previous two paragraphs.]

This is how we see the relations among our armies and it is upon these principles that we believe durable cooperation among our armies must be developed as well as their training for fight so as to be able to act together should the circumstances so demand.

I am firmly convinced that each and every national army will be stronger only if aware of its task and role, knowing that first of all it serves the interests of its own nation, its revolutionary achievements, against imperialist aggression. Such an independent army, trained in the spirit of love for its people, for socialism and peace, will always fulfil its duty, together with the people, it will be unvanquishable.

More than once did I assert--and I presented the firm stand of our party and people also at the recent meeting in Moscow--and I wish to assure you too, to assure our army, the whole people, that, it is only the declaration calling for detente and peace that I signed. I have never signed nor will I ever sign any document endangering the independence of the homeland, including the combat independence of our army.

I wish to reaffirm, at this meeting too, that what I stated to the representatives of the working people and of the other social categories, whom I met on Saturday, that is the right to commit Romania, its army, is a right nobody else has but the party and state bodies, according to the constitution of the country, to the Defence Law and other laws of the country. Nobody, neither the president, nor the general secretary, nor the supreme commander, or anybody else, can ever commit Romania to any action, unless it is in line with the provisions of the country's constitution and laws. In the last analysis, it is only our people that must approve of any commitment to action of the country and of the army.

[The Bucharest Domestic Service version summarizes the previous two paragraphs as follows: "After recalling that only the country's party and state bodies have the right to commit Romania and its army in any action, in accordance with the constitution, with the defense law and with the other laws of the country, and that in the final analysis the decisions taken must be endorsed by all the people, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said." The radio then continues with a recorded version of the next paragraph.]

It is according to the provisions of the country's Constitution and laws that I signed the declaration on the struggle for peace and detente, being convinced that this is in agreement with the will of the Romanian people, that it expresses its firm resolution to fight together, in close solidarity with its allies, with all the socialist countries, with all the peoples of the world, for detente, for peace, for collaboration.

I was very pleased that several collectivities of working people from enterprises--and I must stress with full satisfaction that the working class first of all, as a leading force of our nation (as received)--were concerned to find out what were the commitments we made on behalf of the working class and of the people. I consider this to be only natural, since to be a leading class in a socialist society means to know and approve of any commitment concerning the people and its army. This is the full meaning of the socialist democracy we are developing which implies the participation of the whole people in making the decisions fundamental to both the home and the international policy.

I was certainly satisfied with the similar preoccupation of the other social categories, of all our people, of all the working people, regardless of nationality. Just the same, I was particularly satisfied when I was told that several commanders and military in the army as well as workers of the Ministry of the Interior wanted to come and express their concerns, to listen to a series of explanations connected to the items discussed at the Moscow meeting. I consider this to be a justified preoccupation, an expression of our army fully understanding its responsibility to the people. This very preoccupation is one more proof of our army being always ready to serve the policy of the party, the interests of socialism, of the people, the independence of the homeland.

It is my impression that I have answered all your questions. I do not know whether I was explicit enough, whether I was clearly understood. I hope I was. (long approving applause). Considering your repeated applause, I understand that you fully approve of the stand of our party and state, of the stand we have taken at the meeting of the Warsaw Treaty participating states. Comrades, is that so? (a powerful "yes" is heard in the hall).

Then, all I have to do is to ask you to be the messengers of the party and state's leadership, my own messengers, to explain to all the military everything that we discussed here, and particularly to pass more resolutely to the fulfillment of all your duties, in all fields of activity.

I wish you, all the military and workers of the ministry of the interior ever bigger successes in your whole activity in all domains, much happiness and the best of health.

BLOC ENVOYS DEPART BUCHAREST FOLLOWING CEAUSESCU SPEECH

TA281340Y Paris AFP in English 1338 GMT 28 Nov 78 TA

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Nov, AFP--The six ambassadors of the nations of the Warsaw Pact in Bucharest left the Romanian capital this morning aboard six separate aircraft, an informed Yugoslav source said here.

Diplomats from the Soviet Union, Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, East Germany and Czechoslovakia boarded special planes for unknown destinations, the source said, adding that it was believed they were returning to their respective capitals. Yugoslav sources did not say whether the ambassadors were being recalled for consultations.

They believed, however, that the departure was directly linked to Romania's stand at the Warsaw Pact meeting in Moscow last Wednesday and Thursday, they said.

Romania refused last week to endorse a resolution calling for an increased military effort, which was approved by other pact members. It also broke away from the other nations in refusing to denounce Middle East peace talks and endorse the Baghdad summit.

Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu said in a weekend speech that he did not believe increased military spending was necessary and that a bigger defense budget would cut into the Romanian people's standard of living.

A source in the entourage of Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito, asked about the sudden departure of the ambassadors by AFP, said only that the incident should not be "sensationalized."

Circulating during a reception given by Marshal Tito on Yugoslavia's national day, the news caused great surprise in diplomatic circles here.

A diplomatic source said that during an official visit to Yugoslavia earlier this month, President Ceausescu informed Marshal Tito of the stand he planned to take at the Warsaw Pact summit.

INDUSTRY COMPLETES PRODUCTION PLAN AHEAD OF SCHEDULE

ID241406Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1135 GMT 24 Nov 78 ID

[Text] Bucharest, 24 Nov, AGERPRES--The industrial enterprises of the Romanian capital have implemented--38 days ahead of schedule--the provisions of the production plan for the first three years of the 1976-1980 five-year plan period. This plan implementation ahead of schedule will result, by the end of this year, in an additional output worth over 13 thousand million lei. In the 1976-1978 period, the Bucharest industry increased its production potential with some 150 new capacities. Likewise, some 58,500 flats were built, among other constructions, in Bucharest.

In its turn, Harghita County also fulfilled the production plan for the first three years of this five-year plan period. It is the 14th county of this country to register this achievement.

Two important branches of the Romanian economy--light industry and the wood working and building materials industry have implemented the production plan for the same period, as well as the industry of Hunedoara, Fagaras, Sighetu Marmatiei, Crastie and Odobesti towns, and also hundreds of units throughout this country.

The first half of the five-year plan period concluded for the Romanian industry with an additional output worth over 40 thousand million lei. The premises are thus ensured for the implementation of one of the fundamental decisions of the RCP national conference of December 1977, that referring to the realization of an industrial production in excess of the five-year plan provisions, worth at least 100 thousand million lei.

29 NOVEMBER REPUBLIC DAY MARKED

Ljubicic Greet's Tito

LD272322Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1025 GMT 27 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, has sent the following greeting to Josip Broz Tito, president of the SFRY and marshal of Yugoslavia, on the occasion of the Day of the Republic:

Dear Comrade Tito, on the occasion of 29 November, the Day of the Republic, I send you most warm greetings and cordial congratulations on behalf of all members of the Yugoslav People's Army and on my own behalf.

Three and a half decades have passed since the historic second session of the anti-fascist council for the national liberation of Yugoslavia and they have been filled with the glorious victories and triumph of our revolution. The party, which you led, started the revolution of which you were the strategist and inspiration, which you carry out courageously and consistently, on the untrodden paths through which you always find the right way and carrying out Marxist ideas and the historic desires of the working class in our conditions. We liberated our country in a superhuman struggle and we raised a new Yugoslavia on the ruins and sites of fires. a composite community of equal nations and nationalities, socialist and self-managing, with a developed economy and cultural creativity, which has achieved great prestige in the world with its consistent policy in favor of peace and international cooperation on an equitable basis. Consistent in your orientations, you have put all your energy into the creation of a world without wars and without fear, in favor of peace-loving cooperation among all countries.

Under your direct leadership and with your constant concern, the members of the army work tirelessly on strengthening the ideopolitical unity of its ranks, and with expert training they are constantly (?raising) the level of military preparedness of the armed forces, conscious of their being a factor of the peace, freedom and independence of our socialist self-managing and nonaligned community.

In congratulating you on the Day of the Republic, dear Comrade Tito, I wish to express to you the unanimous desire of all the members of the armed forces for you to lead our country and its armed forces for many years to come. On this occasion we also express to you our unshakable devotion and constant readiness to defend the gains of our revolution and thwart any attempt to threaten the freedom, independence and territorial integrity of our fatherland.

Sarajevo Daily Interviews Tito

LD280005Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1608 GMT 27 Nov 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Sarajevo, 27 Nov, TANJUG--On the occasion of the Yugoslav national holiday, Republic Day, Yugoslav President Tito has stressed "the permanence and unreduced currency of the historical decisions taken by the second AVNOJ session (the partisan parliament)" held in Bosnian town Jajce, 35 years ago, while the Second World War still raged. At that session the foundations of new Yugoslavia were laid and the date of this historical event is celebrated as Republic Day.

In an interview to the Sarajevo daily OSLOBODJENJE President Tito said that the greater the distance in time from that historical event, the fuller the realization of its importance.

The declaration of the second AVNOJ session in 1943 says that the peoples of Yugoslavia "have given proof, by their persistence in their liberation struggle, of their readiness and willingness to build their homeland on new foundations of true democracy and equality among peoples."

President Tito stressed that "this sentence alone contains all the essential principles of the basis of which we have been building Yugoslavia for the past three and a half decades: Independence, the democratic character of the social system and national equality."

"It could be said that it is an example without precedence for a document of such strategic importance to be adopted in the midst of an armed struggle for national liberation, a document whose significance in the postwar development of the country has never been doubted and whose importance has increased daily," Tito stressed.

"In the past 35 years," The Yugoslav president stressed, "we have always been loyal to the principles and decisions of the second AVNOJ session."

"The greatness and historical importance of the session are in its farsightedness and its decisions adopted in tumultuous times when Hitler's fascism was nowhere near its end," President Tito said.

"The strength today of the decisions adopted at that time results from their having been, above all, the (?formulations) of true accords reached by the Yugoslav nations and nationalities in regard to their fellowship and future. They were decisions of peoples who had taken their destiny into their own hands," the Yugoslav president stressed.

"The strength of the AVNOJ decisions derives from the way in which the new people's authority came into being. We did not start building the new state community from the top but from its foundations, the people," President Tito said.

Tito Orders Gun Salutes

LD271618Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1016 GMT 27 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Broz Tito, the supreme commander of the SFRY and marshal of Yugoslavia, has issued the following order:

"In honor of 29 November--the Day of the Republic, the SFRY holiday--I order a salute of honor to be carried out in the SFRY capital, Belgrade, on 28 November, with a 15-salvo salute from 24 field pieces. A 10-Salvo salute from 12 field pieces is to be fired in the capitals of the socialist republics; Zagreb, Ljubljana, Sarajevo, Skopje and Titograd."

Grants Prisoners Amnesty

LD271454Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1301 GMT 27 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic and of the SFRY Presidency, has signed the decision of the SFRY Presidency to grant an amnesty to 94 convicted persons on the occasion of 29th November, the Day of the Republic.

With the decision on the amnesty, 39 prisoners will be absolved of continuing to serve their sentences and 55 will have their prison sentences shortened.

TITO SENDS MESSAGE TO UN PALESTINE COMMITTEE

LD272125Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1825 GMT 27 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--In connection with the day of international solidarity with the people of Palestine, President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito has sent the UN committee on the exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people the following message:

The day of international solidarity with the Palestinian people, which is being observed this year for the first time by the United Nations, once again confronts the conscience and the sense of responsibility of all countries and all peoples of the world with the extremely alarming fact that the sufferings experienced by the Palestinian people for 30 years now have been neither eliminated nor mitigated.

In the world today, in which there is interdependence and the linking-up of the destinies of all people, it is impermissible that the Palestinian people are being denied the right to their own territory, integrity, independence and freedom, hence to those achievements which are enjoyed today by all UN members. This grave knowledge imposes on us the obligation to work most resolutely, in the interest of peace and international understanding, for the strengthening of all efforts by the international community aimed at the immediate implementation of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people.

I am deeply convinced that without the implementation of these rights there can be no equitable, comprehensive and lasting solution to the Middle East crisis, whose nucleus is the problem of Palestine, and hence to peace, security and cooperation among the countries and peoples in that area.

Yugoslavia has believed from the very beginning, and believes so today, that in order to achieve this Israel must withdraw from all the territories occupied since 5 June 1967 and that it must be made possible for the Palestinian people to announce their future in peace and in freedom and to implement in full their legitimate rights to self-determination, independence and sovereignty, including the right to establish their own state. These rights are inherent in the UN Charter and in numerous resolutions adopted by the United Nations and recognized by an overwhelming majority of member countries. The Palestinian people must also be represented in all forums and talks in which the solution of the Middle East crisis and the problem of Palestine are discussed and sought by their only legitimate representative, the PLO, which is a full member of the nonaligned movement and a permanent observer in the United Nations.

Unfortunately, we are witnessing the continuation of Israeli occupation and the negation of the rights of the Palestinians together with continued attempts to resolve the Middle East crisis by disregarding these rights. Such a situation represents the basic obstacle to the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

I would also like to stress on this occasion that the nonaligned movement, which counts among its ranks a great majority of UN members as well as other democratic forces in the world, advocates that the world organization make use of all the possibilities in order to intensify pressure on Israel with the aim of making it obey the relevant resolutions of the UN General Assembly and Security Council.

The day of international solidarity with the Palestinian people provides the opportunity to express once again the most decisive support of socialist nonaligned Yugoslavia for the just struggle of the Palestinian people for freedom, national independence and identity. We hope that this day will provide an incentive to the international community to make even greater efforts for an urgent settlement of the Palestinian issue, which is also on the agenda of the present session of the UN General Assembly. The activity of the UN committee on the exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people has a notable role in these efforts.

I avail myself of this opportunity also to convey in this way my best wishes to the friendly Palestinian people, to whose just struggle Yugoslavia will, as it has done up to now, extend its support, inspired by the UN Charter, the lofty goals of the nonaligned movement and humanist ideals.

KARDELJ DISCUSSES YUGOSLAV SELF-MANAGEMENT SOCIALISM

LD280806Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1320 GMT 27 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Brod Kod Kranja, 27 Nov, TANJUG--Yugoslav self-management socialism is a complex process developing successfully today. Static theory or dogma, however, can be of no use in studying this process of understanding it, said Edvard Kardelj, member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Presidency and of the Presidency of Yugoslavia.

Kardelj was speaking at recent ceremonies where he received an honorary doctorate at Mostar University. He said that "the struggle of the people of Yugoslavia is to advance socialism in their country step by step," not allowing the achieved to serve for an apologetic self-praise in complacency.

I say this because in the world today, and here in our country as well, there are views of socialist society having achieved the peak of its development with no further to go, as if different interests were not present within it, and as if there were no conflicts between these interests.

A society without dialectical contradictions stimulating its constant progress, loses its dialectical power, said Kardelj.

"Understanding this has led to the dogmatism, Stalinism and various similar forms which emerged in the past and are still emerging today in still other forms," said Kardelj. He added that within this context what is essential for Yugoslavia is their awareness of their development being along a revolutionary course, without allowing bureaucracy, technocracy and other phenomena which mean stagnation to become entrenched in their society.

In the struggle for this course of development for our society "we must be aware of all the weaknesses and be self-critical enough to be able to eliminate them," Kardelj said.

"I think that at the recent 11th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, it was on the basis of this kind of a critical appreciation of our own practice that we were able to find the road for the further development of our socialist society. We shall achieve much if we persevere along this way in the future," said Kardelj in conclusion.

FOREIGN SECRETARY VRHOVEC'S ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Visits Kosovo

LD250050Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1655 GMT 24 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Pristina--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, has arrived on a 2-day visit to Kosovo. This evening he spoke to the political aktiv of the province on topical questions of Yugoslavia's foreign policy. Josip Vrhovec also had talks with top leaders of the province: Dzavid Nimani, Mahmut Bakali, Mihailo Zvicer, Dusan Ristic and Bahri Oruci.

The federal secretary for foreign affairs will have talks tomorrow at the Executive Council of the Kosovo Assembly on the participation of the republics and provinces in formulating and implementing Yugoslavia's foreign policy.

[Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1624 GMT on 25 November adds: "This morning, the federal secretary for foreign affairs, with a group of his associates, had talks at Kosovo's Executive Council on topical issues of participation of socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces in formulating and implementing Yugoslavia's foreign policy.

"Accompanied by Bahri Oruci, president of the Executive Council of the Kosovo Assembly, Josip Vrhovec toured in the afternoon the factories of the Kosovo combine in Obilic and the marble cave in Gadimlje in the afternoon, thus ending his 2-day visit to the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.]

Visits Vojvodina

LD272212Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1728 GMT 27 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Novi Sad--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary of foreign affairs, and a group of officials of the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs, visited Novi Sad today.

Tonight Josip Vrhovec spoke to the political aktiv of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina on the topical questions of SFRY foreign policy.

Josip Vrhovec then talked to Vojvodina leaders on the topical questions in the field of international relations and our country's foreign policy. Radovan Vladjovic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina Vilmos Molnar, president of the Vojvodina Assembly, Nikola Kmezic, president of the Vojvodina Executive Council, and Dusan Popovic, president of the SAWP provincial conference, took part in the talks.

An exchange of views was carried out on a great number of questions in connection with the activity of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina in the establishment and realization of the SFRY foreign policy, and on the relations and cooperation between Vojvodina and foreign countries in the political, economic, cultural and other fields.

During the meeting special emphasis was placed on socialization of foreign policy and on the role of the republics and provinces in the SFRY foreign policy.

HODZA PRESIDES AT PRESIDENCY SESSION IN BELGRADE 24 NOV

AU241547Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 24 Nov 78 AU

[Text] The Presidency of Yugoslavia has held a session in Belgrade which was presided over by Fadil Hodza. The highest officials of the federation participated in the work of the session. The Presidency was informed about the forthcoming official and friendly visit of Col Haile Mariam Mengistu, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of socialist Ethiopia, to Yugoslavia.

Questions concerning the development and training of the internal affairs organs were also discussed. It was noted that the internal affairs organs are successfully fulfilling their tasks within their constitutional and legal jurisdiction. Significant results have been achieved in their training and building, but this is a permanent task which must be fulfilled in cooperation with other subjective factors of social self-management.

In connection with the Day of the Republic, the Presidency adopted a decision on pardoning sentenced persons and a decision on pardoning sentenced persons who had made applications [for pardons]. Other questions within the Presidency's jurisdiction were also discussed at the session.

FINANCE SECRETARY OUTLINES 1979 ECONOMIC POLICY AIMS

LD251346Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 0950 GMT 25 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Nov, TANJUG--Next year, Yugoslav economic policy will seek dynamic growth under stable conditions, says Petar Kostic, Yugoslav finance secretary, in an interview with the Belgrade weekly NIN.

Improving economic activity on the basis of pooled work and resources, reducing all forms of consumption, slowing down inflation, increasing exports and labour productivity are described by the Yugoslav finance secretary as the main policy aims.

"We have decided to strengthen factors of economic stabilization, our major policy principle, but also those of dynamic growth, insofar as stabilization is not affect (?Yugoslavia), Petar Kostic stresses. [as received]

The Yugoslav finance secretary adds that those aims will be embodied in a clear-cut policy to be pursued next year. The Federal Executive Council, he explains, has proposed that the growth rates envisaged by the Yugoslav 1976-1980 development plan for the next year be reduced as follows: That of the gross national product from 6.9 to 6 percent, of industrial output from 8 to 7 percent, of labour productivity from 3.9 to 3.1 percent, of employment from 3.5 to 3 percent, and of real personal incomes from 3.5 to 2 percent. Exports have been proposed to grow at a rate of 5 percent, with imports growing at a rate of 1 percent, instead of the planned 4.1 percent. Economic investment would grow at a rate of 7 percent, instead of the envisaged 8.1 percent. The balance of payments deficit would not exceed 950 million dollars. Also, the Federal Executive Council has proposed not [to] let the prices of industrial and agricultural products go beyond 9 percent, those of services beyond 8 percent, and to peg the cost of living at 10 percent.

Petar Kostic makes it clear that exceptional efforts will be needed next year to attain these economic aims. "We have brought our ambitions closer to what is possible at the moment, but some problems do remain, such as the inflation rate, exports growth, income distribution, and consumption," he notes.

SLOVENE OFFICIAL NOTES DELAY IN NUCLEAR PLANT CONSTRUCTION

AU252105Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 25 Nov 78 AU

[Relja Atanasijevic report]

[Summary] The new Srednja Drava II hydroelectric powerplant on the section of Drava River between Ormoz and Ptuj, which has a capacity of 112 MW, was commissioned for regular operations today. It will produce 580 million kWh of electric power annually. Slovenia now has eight hydroelectric powerplants on the Drava River, which deliver a total of 2.8 billion kWh annually, or 38 percent of all electric power produced in Slovenia.

Speaking at the festive occasion of the commissioning of the new powerplant, Andrej Verbic, president of the Slovene Chamber of Economy, pointed out that "The construction of the Krsko nuclear powerplant, which is financed by Slovenia and Croatia, is lagging behind schedule and that because of this it will cost about 14 instead of 12 billion dinars. He added that it is still uncertain whether the nuclear powerplant will be brought into regular operations by the end of 1980, even though it should have started operations by April 1979, as was planned. He said that the Westinghouse firm, as supplier of the equipment for the plant, is responsible for this great delay."

DOLANC ADDRESSES GORENJE WORK COLLECTIVE IN VELENJE

LD252336Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1338 GMT 25 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Velenje--A celebration of the 25th anniversary of Gorenje was held in Velenje today. The celebration entitled We Speak of Happiness was held under the patronage of Edvard Kardelj, SFRY Presidency and LCY Central Committee Presidium member.

In Gorenje, where there were 11 workers 25 years ago, 20,000 workers are pooling their labor today. The enterprise will realize 15.7 billion dinars in total income this year. This composite organization of associated labor has 50 basic organizations of associated labor and 12 work organizations.

Today's celebration was also attended by Stane Dolanc, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Andrej Marinc, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Ivan Macek, member of the Council of the Federation; Milan Kucan, president of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia; and many other prominent sociopolitical and economic workers of the republic, as well as other guests.

Stane Dolanc, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, made a speech at the celebration.

"The path chosen by the Communist Party of Yugoslavia during and immediately following the revolution, particularly the decision that it be the path of constructing socialist self-managing relations, was, under our conditions, the only path that could have insured socialist and national development of all our nations and nationalities. The development of socialist self-management unfolded broad creative possibilities for all working people and, thanks to that, we achieved what we have today. The economic position in which our economy had been developing was exceptionally difficult; political pressures were exerted on our country by all quarters. They tried to isolate us, to blackmail us, they were making political and economic conditions; the forms of pressures varied, from political propaganda to terrorism, killing, sending of terrorist groups to Yugoslavia, and so forth.

And yet, we survived and overcame all this and today we are living in a society which has advanced socialist self-managing relations, in which all working people manage the means and results of their labor," Stane Dolanc, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, stressed among other things at today's celebration in Velenje.

We have built many such, as well as smaller, work organizations in all spheres of industry and economy. From an underdeveloped agricultural country, Yugoslavia has changed into a medium-developed industrial state, Dolanc said, and went on to say that everything that we have we alone have created and, therefore, we are even prouder and even more ready to preserve what we have and to further develop it to the benefit of all of us and of future generations. The socialist revolution in Yugoslavia is aimed at happiness and a better life for our working people, happiness and a better life for all peoples of the world. This lodestar of our revolution and the lodestar from which the program principles of Yugoslav communists stem has become a reality in our society, a reality to which the great majority of our people oriented themselves.

Dolanc then went on to stress that we are still being reproached about self-management preventing good business activity. But the truth is exactly the opposite. Only people who resolve their own and broader social problems by delegate method, in delegate assemblies, and not by ways of sociopolitical arbitration are able to achieve successes, both as regards advanced self-managing relations and economic results. Only man alone and no one else will make us happy--these are the words of the patron of the celebration Comrade Edvard Kardelj, contained in his historic work "The Directions of the Development of the Political System of Socialist Self-Management." And this means, Dolanc said, that everyone has to be conscious of his responsibility and of his rights: Responsibility for everything we have and for everything we want to have and rights to decide ourselves on all this.

Socialist self-management in Yugoslavia has become an example to many progressive political organizations and movements in the world. Moreover, socialist self-management in Yugoslavia has become a synonym for real democracy, for genuine freedom and humane relations among peoples, Dolanc said.

We have never idealized our successes and the results that we are achieving. We have always, with communist frankness and criticism, pointed out the problems, difficulties and even faults which we have made in our work. This has been possible thanks to the fact that a great majority of our people have consciously chosen the road that we have chartered, Stane Dolanc, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said.

Speaking then about successes achieved by the Gorenje collective in its work, Dolanc pointed out that their progress depended on the ability to participate in the division of labor and in the economic trends in Yugoslavia and the world. This will be possible, Dolanc stressed, if you bear in mind the continuous struggle for the development of labor productivity, for the full use of your production capacities, for the continuous reduction in production costs, all of which will be possible not merely by increasing the physical productivity of workers but particularly the struggle for continuous inclusion of the achievements of current science in the production process.

Stane Dolanc then handed the Gorenje household appliances factory the high recognition from President Tito--the Order of Labor with the Red Banner, with which President Tito had decorated this collective for its contribution to the economic development and for economic results achieved, for the development of socialist self-managing relations and for its contribution to our socialist self-managing community.

The participants in the celebration also sent a letter of greetings to Tito and a memorial list of Gorenje workers to Edvard Kardelj, patron of the celebration

TU CONGRESS CONCLUSIONS ON SELF-MANAGEMENT REPORTED

LD240928Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1907 GMT 23 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Nov, TANJUG--The Yugoslav self-management system is now practically rounded out by the new constitution and the law of associated labour. This is a conclusion unanimously expressed by delegates to the 8th Congress of the Trade Union Confederation of Yugoslavia which ended in Belgrade today.

Over 1,400 delegates representing the 5 million union members in Yugoslavia and the representatives of Yugoslav workers temporarily employed abroad, also noted the marked results achieved in developing public services and housing in Yugoslavia.

The delegates and the representatives of national and international trade union federations from many countries were addressed by President Tito, who stated that the Yugoslav trade unions were increasingly dealing with real problems being posed by self-management and the working class.

Yugoslavia has recorded a continuous and relatively fast socio-economic and political development, especially in recent years. The participants unanimously accepted the position laid down by President Tito--that the main orientation of all subjective political forces in the period ahead should be the policy of stabilization, even though the country's economic growth is somewhat slower than planned.

In his speech at the congress, Mika Spiljak--who was today re-elected president of the Council of the Trade Union Confederation of Yugoslavia--assessed Yugoslavia's development over the past four years since the last trade union congress as favourable. However, the results have been achieved with considerable effort and there have also been shortcomings. The importance of adequate income distribution according to results of work performed were re-emphasized by Spiljak at this gathering.

A total of 850,000 persons got employed in Yugoslavia over the past four years. The problem of unemployment for the country as a whole is expected to be settled by 1985, the Congress was told. The number of jobless persons in Yugoslavia now is about 700,000.

The delegates have urged more active participation of the working class in the efforts to develop and strengthen self-management, socio-economic relations and the political system of socialist self-management.

The trade union organization cannot and must not wait for solutions offered by other forums to adopt them. It must take an active attitude to the development of self-management relations and directly engage workers in the implementation of new system solutions.

TANJUG REPORTS ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION GATHERING

LD252038Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1730 GMT 25 Nov 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Nov, TANJUG--The representatives of 62 trade union organizations from Africa, Asia, Latin America and Europe unanimously support new international economic order.

Without a single exception, all the speakers at the round table "Trade Unions and Development Problems in the World" stressed that the present system of economic relations in the world deepens the divide between the developed and underdeveloped, and that it must be changed. The round table ended here today.

In the opinion of the participants, a continued presence of trade unions in solving the development problems at both the national and international levels would be a step towards preventing this divide from deepening.

The two-day trade union round table was organized by the Yugoslav Trade Union Confederation. The participants in the round table had attended as guests the Yugoslav trade union 8th congress held this week.

The participants in this informal exchange of views said it is necessary that the dialogue on development be continued. Many proposals were submitted on the forms and levels of this dialogue ranging from seminars to a world trade union conference on development problems. The latter was supported by a number of participants.

It was stressed that the dialogue on development should be intensified and the world conference convened, if possible, prior to the U.N. special session in 1980 at which a new decade of development is to be determined.

As for preparations for a world trade union conference the idea of which originated a few years ago, the representative of the General Union of Algerian Workers said that his organization is ready to establish contacts to this end with other trade union organizations.

The participants in the debate approached the development problem from various aspects, depending on the position of their own trade union organizations.

Several speakers, including the Sri Lanka and Belgian representatives supported a fundamental transformation of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. In this context, the OECD was also referred to. It was assessed that their present system of assistance to developing countries makes development virtually impossible and causes instability.

The opinion that the underdeveloped must rely above all on their own forces was reiterated today.

The role of multinational companies in the international economic order and exploitation of developing countries was severely condemned by the round table participants. The link between the arms race and economic stagnation was also stressed.

UBIPARIP MAKES STATEMENT UPON RETURN FROM MOSCOW

LD252352Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1709 GMT 25 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Zagreb--The Yugoslav delegation led by Gojko Ubiparip, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Yugoslav part of the intergovernmental Yugoslav-Soviet committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation, returned from Moscow to Zagreb today.

Upon return, delegation head Gojko Ubiparip stated in talks with Jozo Petricevic, TANJUG editor, that at the 16th session of the intergovernmental committee issues of developing bilateral economic cooperation, primarily in implementation of existing SFRY-USSR agreements and contracts had been discussed in an atmosphere that was constructive and friendly permeated with the working spirit.

We talked--Ubiparip stressed--particularly about cooperation in constructing industrial enterprises and other projects in Yugoslavia on the basis of the 2 November 1972 agreement; about implementing the agreement on production cooperation and production of equipment for nuclear powerplants, which are being built in the Soviet Union; about implementing contracts on mutual deliveries of goods in the 1976-1980 period and, in particular, about trends in commodity exchange in 1978.

In addition, the head of the Yugoslav delegation stressed, the preparations to date for adoption of a long-term program of developing scientific-technical cooperation between the SFRY and the Soviet Union, as well as preparations for programming long-term cooperation in machine building up to 1981 and 1985, as well as 1990 were also discussed. We also agreed about further work concerned with preparing the long-term program of development of economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union in the next decade.

MARKOVIC PRAISES RESULTS OF RECENT VISIT TO HUNGARY

LD260024Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1601 GMT 25 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Nov, TANJUG--President of the Assembly of Yugoslavia Dragoslav Markovic has commended the results of the visit a Yugoslav parliamentary delegation, led by him, made to Hungary.

Members of the delegation had talks with Hungarian parliamentarians and high-level state and party officials.

The visit, Markovic said on return to Belgrade, reflects good Yugoslav-Hungarian relations, based on mutual respect, full equality, and understanding for the differences resulting from each country's internal and external specificities.

The talks focused on economic relations, Yugoslav Assembly President Markovic said, adding that the expansion of higher forms of cooperation, including co-production, the division of labour in industry, and joint investment, was discussed in particular.

The two countries' minorities, the Hungarian in Yugoslavia and the Croatian, Serbian and Slovene in Hungary, were described by Dragoslav Markovic as increasingly becoming a genuine factor of Yugoslav-Hungarian friendship.

SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH HUNGARY

LD231508Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1343 GMT 23 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Nov, TANJUG--A protocol on scientific-technological cooperation between Yugoslavia and Hungary was signed here today at the end of the 19th session of the Yugoslav-Hungarian mixed committee for scientific-technological cooperation.

The protocol fixes the program of scientific-technological cooperation in the period ahead and defines priority fields for the development of scientific-technological cooperation on a long term basis.

SFRY DELEGATION TO TOUR SHANGHAI INDUSTRIAL PLANTS

AU261945Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Nov 78 p 4 AU

[Text] Yesterday, a SFRY delegation led by Ante Zelic, Federal Executive Council member and president of the Committee for Transport and Communications, left Peking for Shanghai. The delegation will tour a number of industrial plants in Shanghai and will have talks on cooperation with Chinese enterprises.

FURTHER CRITICISM OF ANTI-SFRY CAMPAIGN IN FRG

AU252035Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 25 Nov 78 AU

[Bojan Dimitrijevic commentary]

[Text] During the past week, a section of the West German political circles and press launched a monstrous campaign against Yugoslavia. The reason for this was the decision of the Belgrade District Court to release four West German citizens whom the Bonn government claimed were terrorists though without supporting this claim with any legally valid evidence. In its issue today, the FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU claims, differently than the rightist press, that government circles have enough reasons for self-criticism, because the terrorists have been granted too much room in the Federal Republic, primarily in the province of North Rhine-Westphalia, for their activities against Yugoslavia. The paper claims that the Bonn Federal Government is dissatisfied with the Social Democratic-Liberal government of North Rhine-Westphalia, which even enabled terrorist Bilandzic to make a propaganda visit to the United States. On the other hand, the leadership of the West German Trade Union Federation has also joined the anti-Yugoslav campaign. It decided against sending its delegation to the recent congress of the Federation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia because of the decision of the Belgrade court not to approve extradition of the sought West German citizens. Bojan Dimitrijevic discusses the nature and aims of the anti-Yugoslav campaign in West Germany:

We will not repeat the illustration of this campaign: It has been published in all its forms in our press. However, for the sake of a clear understanding of the matter, it must be said that the campaign was opened by the extreme rightist press, which was then joined by certain deputies of the Bavarian rightwing section of the opposition. The aim of the campaign is apparently twofold: To accuse the Social Democratic government of weakness and to present the opposition as firm, in order to enable the latter to collect electoral votes among that part of the electoral body which still lives under the pressure of its education in the tradition of the German firm hand and allegiance; and second, to provoke Yugoslavia with an extremely offensive and known German aggressive vocabulary, in order to bring about a deterioration of bilateral relations and to subsequently attribute this deterioration to the Bonn government, thus insuring the opposition an additional electoral point.

The government has answered with a twofold behavior. Under pressure from the opposition, some of its officials are making ambiguous statements that can be interpreted as a form of pressure on Yugoslavia, whereas other officials are pointing out the need for the two countries to conclude, on the basis of equality, legally valid agreements on persecution of proven terrorists.

The main topic in the German arguments--to the extent that these arguments exist at this time--is based on a substitution of the thesis concerning the causes and consequences of terrorism.

The purpose of this substitution is--to put it mildly--to bring about an illogical conclusion that, as early as 30 years ago, the West German Government allegedly agreed to generously put their territory in the service of anti-Yugoslav terrorism because they knew that 30 years later a Yugoslav court would release four German citizens who, it is claimed--without documentary evidence--are terrorists.

If someone is willing to polemicize on such strained foundations, this is not our affair. Our affair is to help in clarifying the misunderstanding--to the extent that a misunderstanding exists at all--but necessary to such clarification is the cooperation of the other side as well as, we might note, a cool, responsible and wise head.

VRHOVEC RECEIVES AUSTRIAN FOREIGN AFFAIRS OFFICIAL

LD241946Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1706 GMT 24 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Nov, TANJUG--Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec today received General Secretary of the Austrian Ministry of Foreign Affairs Alois Reitbauer, currently in Belgrade for regular diplomatic consultations between the Yugoslav and Austrian ministries of foreign affairs.

During the talks, current issues in bilateral relations and possibilities for the further promotion of comprehensive and goodneighbourly bilateral cooperation were considered.

NEW ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS APPOINTED

AU261944Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Nov 78 p 10 AU

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Nov, TANJUG--The Federal Executive Council has appointed Kazimir Vidas, heretofore under secretary in the Federal Secretariat for Finance, as assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs.

VJESNIK SEES NEGATIVE, SEPARATIST PHENOMENA IN CROATIA

AU262145Y Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 15 Nov 78 p 2 AU

[Pero Pletikosa commentary: "Those Who Are Silent Also Talk"]

[Text] Lately, as always when certain negative phenomena, particularly in the so-called cultural field (which is nothing else but an important part of the ideological front), provoke sharp criticism, when even "politicians" consider it their duty to speak about these phenomena, voices have been heard from not only well-intentioned people who are uninformed, but also from those "well-intentioned" people who not only know everything, but who also are frequently behind certain games. The latter make a great show by voicing objections and even sharp criticism. However, they warn that by pointing to such phenomena, others are giving much greater importance to unimportant matters than they really deserve. The empty argument offered in this connection reads approximately like this: Why advertise something which would otherwise pass practically unnoticed, why create "cases"?

These people, naturally, aim their heaviest guns at the "politicians," because the politicians not only "interfere in their professional discussions," something which is not their task, but also "prevent us" from professionally (scientifically and scholarly) evaluating a certain work (after them).

In recent weeks, the reviews of the anthology "Croatian Literature Within the European Content", reviews of the book by Nadezda Mandelstam Fear and Hope, previews in connection with the book by Zvonimir Kulundzic "Slavko Kolar and his Time"; reviews of the "criticisms" of certain reviews of films "Stadium" and "Occupation in 26 Pictures" and of certain other works and "works" have been particularly subjected to such "criticism."

What is really happening? In these cases, the ancient method is being applied that the subject of criticism is not a work which--by its message, by its (un) value--should be subject to criticism, but those individuals who dared to criticize such works: This tested method rather finds many followers because those people against whom it is directed are described as dogmatic, petty politickers, incompetents and users of poor arguments. This method is particularly practiced when "politicians" say a critical word, although in our society and in our socialist self-managing system an art critic is no less a politician than the one who holds a political post for a certain period. Perhaps the position of critic should be more lasting and untouchable. However, by the way, "politicians" make themselves heard only when the critics fail to say something.

What is really involved? Logically, one should not react to phenomena which carry unacceptable messages, either ultraleftwing or rightwing ones, because by reacting one would thus only give them too great an importance: This transparent thesis (one should remember how much this thesis, at one time, contributed to the appearance of the mass movement euphoria) wants to create room for public and undisturbed activity of the individuals and groups who do not see socialist Croatia in a socialist, self-managing and nonaligned Yugoslavia, but somewhere else, who see it as nonsocialist and not free.

None of our circles, regardless of their "republican or national adherence," is immune to this basically liberalist position. Mutual differences are frequently mutually stirred. However, this time we are only interested in these manifestations in our circle.

The silence which is being offered and of which the individuals are proud cannot be the position of a Croatian creative worker. It can only be the position of a Croatian petit bourgeois to keep his fingers crossed for luck for his safety and peace, which could be easily disturbed tomorrow if an avalanche of insinuations and accusations were to be set off, an avalanche of antisocialist and anticommunist actions, basically an antihuman and anti-Croatian action which, as we still remember, begins with "small things." For this reason it is necessary to wage a fierce, critical and frank struggle, to confront these phenomena, regardless of their apparent lack of principle or size. "Cases" are not created by those who write or speak about these phenomena, but such cases are made possible by those who want to pass over them in silence.

DJURANOVIC RECEIVES FOUR AMBASSADORS IN BELGRADE

LD250542Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1430 GMT 24 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Today, Veslin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, received in separate sessions Muhammad 'Abdallah Abbas Abu al-Hasan, newly appointed Kuwaiti ambassador to the SFRY; Zouhayr Chelli, Tunisian ambassador to the SFRY; L. Bertil T. Arvidson, Swedish ambassador to the SFRY; and Puntsagiyn Shagdarsuren, Mongolian ambassador to the SFRY.